

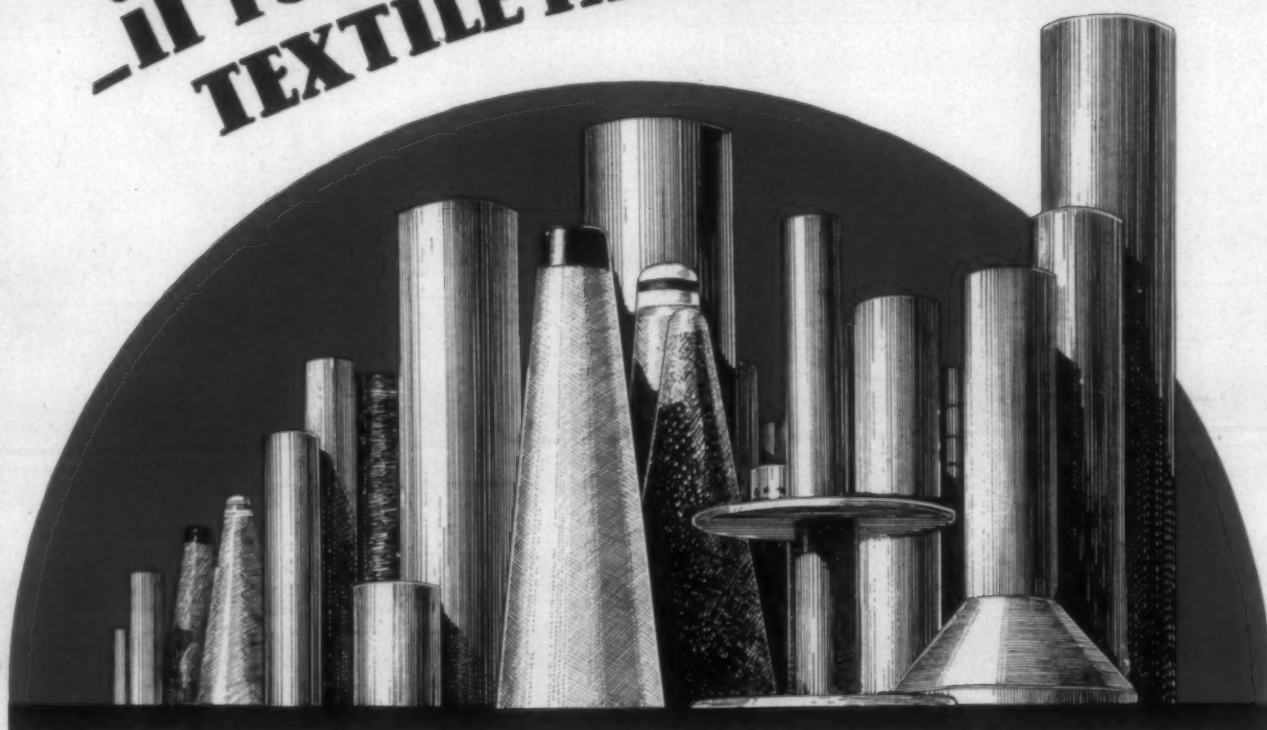
# TEXTILE BULLETIN

Vol. 53

February 17, 1938

No. 25

**-if it's  
TEXTILE PAPER CARRIERS-**



**it's sonoco \_**

Regardless of what it is—if it pertains to *Textile Paper Carriers*—research—product development—technical service—information—or efficient handling of your orders—SONOCO sets the acknowledged standards of the world

**SONOCO PRODUCTS COMPANY**  
HARTSVILLE S. C.

**DEPENDABLE SOURCE OF SUPPLY**



INTER-DRAFT ROVING FRAMES

# Does it Cost too much TO MAKE **YOUR** YARNS?

**E**ELIMINATE unnecessary machines . . . and do the job better.

To mills that are still running multiple roving processes, the Whitin Long Draft Roving Systems offer opportunities for manufacturing economies.

**WHITIN MACHINE WORKS**

WHITINSVILLE, MASSACHUSETTS

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

ATLANTA, GA.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY, 118 WEST FOURTH STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C. SUBSCRIPTION \$2.00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MAIL MATTER MARCH 2, 1911, AT POSTOFFICE, CHARLOTTE, N. C., UNDER ACT OF CONGRESS, MARCH 2, 1897.



## Eight Present Day Fallacies\*

By De Loss Walker

Associate Editor Liberty Magazine

**W**HERE we will go depends on what we are thinking. In a democracy the masses do rule, and today we give the Government the right to restrict and almost to direct our lives. Decisions and results must therefore rest upon what the masses understand.

For instance: We are a great intelligent people content to feed and support tens of millions of idle workers and their dependents (several times the size of any army, or all armies, ever created in America). We pass it by merely saying, "There are no jobs for them, and these unfortunates must be taken care of; it's just a temporary situation." This one instance rests on fallacies sufficient to destroy a civilization.

There is always work to be done. Most of these idle are not trained and equipped to do that work, nor do they understand that fact. The masses await bosses to put them to work, and at the same time damn and curse bosses, their ability and their reward. Progress forever makes useless the menial labor of yesterday. Ignorance pays no reward. Men succeed only as they use their heads. Yet, millions are allowed—even encouraged—to continue ignorant, untrained, undisciplined and even disloyal. In the past five years what have we done to improve this basic condition?

Hundreds of millions of dollars for food and clothing but virtually no increase in adult education; unskilled labor is today more unskilled because of technical advance. Plain ignorance is developing into partisan prejudice and group action demanding division of wealth, hating success, loss of respect for property, and even defiance of law. There is only one hope, that is in people themselves; finally, only one help, and that is self-help. Character developed by overcoming, understanding and self-discipline cannot be given, or legislated, compelled or bought. All success and all security rests upon character. Hence, the government figures showing that this present depression (not considered so severe by many) actually has as many unemployed as the one starting in 1929.

And what do the masses understand? From forty-eight States and from various strata of American Life I have heard these things, and our future depends upon our learning whether they are true or false. Let's look at them.

One. "*A few people own the wealth of America.*" But do they, I ask. Do a "few people" own the millions of homes, millions of farms, tens of millions of automobiles, the billions of dollars of life insurance policies (with their resources invested in all major lines of business), hundreds of millions of shares of stocks and bonds (which own practically the business of the country); and do these "few people" wear most of the clothing, eat most of the food, see most of the picture shows, do most of the traveling on our highways? Money is not wealth. Wealth is that which can satisfy our needs, but they can only be met through our five senses—and money's can't gratify any of those. Money only stimulates the production of wealth and aids in its transfer.

Two. "*We can have, and should have, shorter hours; we have produced sufficient wealth and now need only to distribute it.*" Is this true? I have offered a twenty-dollar bill for the name of the person who ever became a success by working only thirty hours a week, for instance, and the bill has never been claimed. Does labor want more leisure or rather does it want more happiness which comes from having greater wealth and more services rendered? Today it is impossible to have both. The natural urge in normal people is to be successful, to have things, to be respected and admired and to gain permanence and security; can idleness or semi-idleness secure this?

Three. "*Corporations are greedy—making gigantic unfair and unearned profits.*" Has or can this be established? With very rare exceptions large companies are owned by a great host of stockholders and bondholders throughout the land and by all types of people. A labor organizer in a great industrial city, holding in his hand a financial statement, told workmen that their company had earned eight million dollars in profits, citing that fact as a heinous crime; but he neglected to advise that the same statement showed it required its company's doing an eight hundred million dollar volume of business in order to earn that profit. Is one per cent on sales an exorbitant profit? When prices of commodities or services are too high (and excessive profits make them so) the potential market becomes limited and the business goes down. Free from governmental interference and

\*An address delivered before the mid-winter meeting of the Carolinas-Virginia Purchasing Agents' Association, at Pinehurst, N. C., February 12th.

(Continued on Page 6)



# Picking Up Heat Dollars in the Dyehouse\*

By Lester D. Cushmon

**M**OST managers and superintendents have given more thought to the "Nuisance" value of spent dye liquor than to its heat value. Plants situated within city limits or even adjacent to large communities are often faced with a vexing problem in spent dyeliquor disposal, for sanitary and health departments don't favor large quantities of inorganic chemical carrying waste water, particularly hot chemicals, for they retard, if not destroy, the bacteriological process upon which present sewage disposal methods are based.

The function of the equipment we shall describe here is to remove this heat and, in the process, conserve it. It is adaptable to all modern methods of dyeing, raw stock, finished stock, package and hosiery dyeing, whether the material dyed be wool, cotton, silk or rayon, for the basic process requires heat to set the dye in the material treated.

Generally speaking then, regardless of what you are dyeing or how you are dyeing it, you may be reasonably sure that you can reclaim the heat in your spent dye solution to your very distinct advantage. Where the words

lbs., and since one heat unit (B. T. U.) will raise one pound of water (or dye liquor) one degree F., then obviously it will take  $8.33 \times 145$  (195-50) heat units to heat that gallon of water from incoming to operating temperatures, or some 1200 heat units. By the same token the heat put into the liquor to raise its temperature may be as readily extracted on its way to the sewer. Since there are about one thousand heat units in a pound of steam, we see that it takes a little more than a pound of steam to raise the liquor temperatures to the operating point.

Since no equipment is 100% efficient we cannot reclaim all the heat units, but we can pick up a bit over a thousand and after the liquor has served its purpose in the dye machine and, therefore, reclaim the equivalent of a pound of steam.

Now a single pound of steam doesn't mean much to many of us; it's an intangible sort of thing, something inside a pipe or a boiler or a Kier, but a thousand of those pounds of steam costs us anywhere from thirty to fifty cents, depending upon how efficiently we make it, and unfortunately most of us make it at nearer fifty than thirty cents.

Now we've something to chew on. A thousand pounds of material through our dye plants means two thousand gallons of hot dye, and two thousand gallons of hot dye means anywhere from sixty cents to a dollar down the sewer.

Now let's think in terms of your own dye plant. Just how many pounds of material do you dye in a year? If you figure in yards, then multiply the yardage by the weight per yard and proceed.

Figure this out for your own plant and I'll wager that the stream of coal dollars running down your dye house sewer pipe will surprise you.

But how are we going to dam up this stream of coal dollars? By installing a simple stationary piece of equipment known as a Preheater, which will transfer the heat units from your outgoing waste into the incoming stream of fresh water and store it ready to be mixed with dye in your Kiers or machines. A system of coils or pipes set in a concrete pit through which the fresh incoming water circulates and around which the hot spent dye liquor circulates on its way to the sewer.

But how about the cold rinses that follow the hot dumps? There are a number of ways around this difficulty; in new plants a simple two-way valve at the dye machine outlet sends the hot dumps to the Preheater and diverts the cold dumps around it, and it is often possible to work the same stunt in existing plants by simple, not too expensive, piping alterations. But suppose we dump into an open trench and can't separate the hot and cold dumps? This probably is by far the situation to be



dye or dyeing appear in this article they may be taken as referring to the hot bleach process as well.

Just how much heat is there in spent dye liquor? Well, most available processes require a dye temperature ranging from 180 degrees F. to 212 degrees F. and from 1 to 3 gallons of dye liquor to each pound of material dyed, varying both with the material, and the method used. Cold water temperatures vary from just below 40 degrees F. to somewhat over 80 degrees F. over a yearly period with an average of 50 degrees F. Dependent upon the process in use and the material treated, the dump temperatures of the dyeing equipment will vary from 180 degrees F. to 210 degrees F., or an average of 195 degrees. Now each gallon of dye liquor weighs about 8-1/3

\*Sales Engineer, Allan T. Shepherd Company, Charlotte, N. C.



found in the majority of existing plants. Your hot dumps are at a temperature of 180 degrees or better and both the material in the equipment and the metal of the machine itself holds some heat which warms up the rinse water to between 90 and 100 degrees F. The resultant temperature of the hot dump and rinse dump is still so far above the temperature of the incoming water that the heat units in it represent a very worth while saving.

Highly corrosive dye solutions effect the design of the equipment and the materials used for coils and headers. 18-8-S or 18-8-SMO are customarily used under these conditions and all baffles and deflectors constructed as integral parts of the concrete pit. With normal dye solutions deflectors and baffles are constructed of steel, while the elements carrying the fresh water are built with seamless copper tubes and bronze manifolds.

The selection of size and the design of this type of heat transfer equipment are a bit tricky. Experience and the judicious use of recording thermometers are the usual guides in the former, together with a careful survey of the plant involved, including the number of cycles or runs per eight, sixteen or twenty-four hour work-day, the operating temperatures, number, type and capacity of machines involved, both in pounds of material and dye liquor capacity, and the average number of days the equipment is operated in a normal year. Neither the type of material dyed nor the actual method employed seriously effect the selection of preheating equipment except that they do have bearing on the length of the cycle.

The factors influencing the design of the Preheater itself are corrosive or non-corrosive dye liquor, stratification within the heater pit, circulation, avoidance of reverse heat transfer, and the approach interval; by the latter is meant a determination of the point, where it is not economical to attempt to go in the reclaiming of heat units.

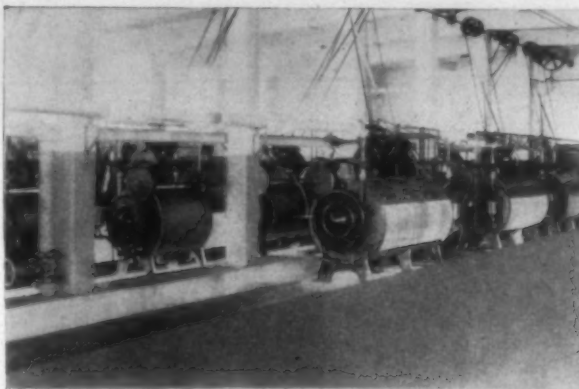
Then, too, the various grades and levels must be determined to provide for circulation of the spent liquor through the Preheater Pit to the sewer or discharge point. Instances have been encountered where it became necessary, owing to existing grades and external building conditions, to pump or lift the waste liquor due to the fact that the Preheater Pit had to be located below the existing sewer level. Since the quantities and heads involved were in no case extreme, this lifting of the liquor by a pump does not seriously effect the economics of the situation.

It has been found definitely advantageous to install as part of this equipment a Storage Tank Heater for several reasons; namely, it offers a ready method of adding the necessary heat units to the fresh water between the highest temperature of the water from the Preheater and the operating temperature of 180 degrees F. to 210 degrees F. and it serves as a reservoir for this water, allowing of its being used to fill the dye equipment when and as required. This latter situation is of prime importance, for unless a diversified schedule of machine fill periods is worked out and strictly followed through, overlapping fill periods ensue, and the preheating equipment is taxed beyond its capacity and loss of efficiency creeps in. This storage reservoir is designed with a capacity sufficient for at least two simultaneous fills and is provided with an immersion type heating element designed

to provide the necessary heat pick up so that the necessary amount of water in storage is always on tap at the desired temperature.

Now having described at some length and in considerable detail the type of equipment required to pick up and store for re-use these runaway heat units, what sort of operating results may be expected after the installation is completed and adjusted?

The predictable benefits noted are: First, uniform dyeing results. This is most easily explained by noting that: Taking a given quantity of material to be dyed,



whether it be yarn, woven or knitted goods, and investing it with reasonably uniform dye stuff at a uniform temperature for a uniform time, uniform results will ensue. Reasonably uniform dye stuffs are available and uniform temperatures as well, with the Preheater and Storage System described in this article. Then the only remaining variable is the time element, and this is fully capable of supervised scheduling and control. These results have to do with routine dyeing, and yet it is quite possible for a clever dye-house foreman to produce predictable results where he knows his goods, his dyestuff, and has control over his temperatures, with operations outside his normal routine. The whole crux of the operation hinges on the fact that most dyes go into solution during the fill heat period, and if the filling medium is used at a controlled uniform temperature, whatever has been determined as most practical, the final results are more apt to be uniform, and predictable uniform results are the goal of every up and coming dye master.

Earlier in this article the question of heat loss, that is, wasted pounds of steam, was discussed and it was pointed out that every thousand pounds of goods processed represented a recoverable loss of from sixty cents to a dollar; thus if your dye plant processes a half a million pounds a year, this represents about five hundred dollars or one tenth of a cent per pound. This ratio of one mil per pound holds fairly constant and represents a reasonable average of your potential fuel savings by the use of preheating equipment.

The third factor which enters into the picture is the possible reduction in boiler load. This is not an additional saving in operating costs, but many plants are operating right up to their maximum boiler capacity and many managers are faced with the problem of adding boiler capacity. Where the Preheater Storage System described affords relief is in the fact that it will produce an approximate reduction of 12½% in the steam now

(Continued on Page 11)

## Eight Present Day Fallacies

(Continued from Page 3)

operating on the natural law "of supply and demand" such an unwise policy would eventually cause a business to commit suicide.

Four. "*A few top executives receive too much and the employees receive too little.*" Was this common belief ever substantiated with facts? Once during a strike a certain laborer made just that charge. Upon being asked to prove it he took the total amount of salaries paid to all top executives in his company, then he divided this amount by the total number of men employed; he wanted to learn how much additional pay he and all of the employees would get if all those big salaries were taken from the executives and distributed equally among the men. The answer showed that each employee would get a fraction over four cents a day more. In other words—for less than the price of a daily cheap five-cent cigar he, and his fellow workers, were actually hiring great executive genius (inventors, attorneys, financiers, production experts, engineers, advertising and sales managers, etc.) which—he said—gave him steady work at the highest wages ever paid. Yet this man was on strike to "get the boss."

Five. "*We have millions of idle looking for jobs.*" I challenge that statement. We doubtless have many millions of unemployed but they are not looking for jobs. Rather they are looking for bosses who can create jobs for them. Many thought it was funny to "Damn the boss" but that policy did not help give more employment. Brains, investment, experience, courage and risk must precede the establishment of business that will make possible our idle getting the employment they need.

Six. "*We can and should divide the wealth.*" Why, this thought was even expressed by a prominent public figure who lived in the South. Skipping by the universal law of reward and punishment, and considering only ways and means, could we possibly divide the wealth and keep it divided? Could we divide, and keep divided on any equal proportions the money of the country? Last winter in a Northern city I offered to do this before an audience—theoretically giving every one in the country over the age of fourteen—one million dollars in cash; then asked what would you do tomorrow? A lady in the audience answered—saying she would take a trip to the South and avoid the cold weather they were then having through the North, and that she would first take a street car downtown and get an appropriate wardrobe. But I reminded her that the stores would not be open the next day, and the street cars would not be running, and she seemed amazed and unconvinced. Then I reminded her that possibly the street car employees and the clerks at the store were also smart and would be going on their vacation; therefore there would be no employees to run the cars and sell the clothing. And further that the trains to the South would stop running for the same reason and that there would be no filling station attendants along the way to supply her with gasoline for her car, and that cooks and waiters would not be working and that the hotels would be closed. I suggested that possibly the only people that would be out willing to serve would be a few filthy "economic royalists" who would very quickly

get all the money back in their hands again.

Seven. "*America is wealthy, but only a few are fortunate enough to get it.*" This belief doubtless represents America's greatest misunderstanding today. True, we have great resources in the ground, tremendous possibility and men are endowed with brains which can be used in developing these resources but of developed wealth we are still very short. One simple illustration (and you will think of a hundred others), we have ten million homes in America that contain no bath tubs. Hence we are short ten million bath tubs, and thirty million sets of pipes for water and drainage, and twenty million faucets, and saws to make the holes in the walls where the pipes go through, and tanks to heat the water, etc. It would be a tremendous job to make, ship and install this equipment. The important thing is—this wealth has never yet been created. Regardless of who has what monies, before those ten million homes are equipped with bath tubs some folks are going to have to work—and longer hours. Then think of the people who need teeth repaired and glasses and all of the thousand and one other things. Taking a bath tub from one home and placing it in another does not solve the problem of filth; it only transfers it from one to another. And these ten million tubs are not locked up somewhere in a warehouse which is owned and controlled by some rotten capitalist; they exist in the forms of raw material in the ground.

Eight. "*Millions have never had an opportunity.*" This is the cry, and doubtless the belief of most folks who have never been much of a success. But the fact remains that we do all have this opportunity, and the Creator who gave us life gives us this opportunity; but the opportunity comes in the forms of trouble and handicaps, hence we are endowed with brains which we can develop and use to solve these problems. The work that you do or the exercise that you take will never build muscle on my arm; it may satisfy my bitterness to be envious of your fine muscle, to condemn you, and to shout that I never had a chance; but I will still be a weakling and a failure.

King Solomon—the wise man, said "get understanding." The job is to get before people the need for education and self discipline; to show that their opportunity lies in following the boss until big and strong enough to become boss. It is a fact that those who think govern those who toil, and that brains will forever draw a bigger reward than brawn. National prosperity, social security, betterment for the submerged third and individual happiness can be had only by the creation of wealth and the rendering of more service. Such a process we term—business. Government we created to protect us while we do our business. What we need today is more business; but the failure, the weakling, the theorist, the pauper cannot start it. And it is daily becoming more evident that the people with money to invest, with ideas, with experience and skill will not start until they are given the protection which they deserve. There is little progress when mob passions rule. New investments and new business risks will be limited when they are threatened with persecution, restrictions and even confiscation.

These glaring fallacies are steps that lead into even a deeper depression. But understanding, and exposing these fallacies—thereby creating common sense throughout the land will lead to the required co-operation and a safe and sane prosperity.

Under the Trip Hammer  
of Rising Costs of  
Doing Business  
the Mill  
with Slow Speed Looms  
Can't  
Stand the Pressure  
It Cracks Up



But the Mill  
with  
High Speed Looms  
Can  
Stand the Pressure  
and Break the Force  
of Mounting Costs  
It Has a Present  
and a Future



Periods of Profits in Textiles are Short  
But Good While They Last  
Get Your Mill Ready for the Next One  
Install Draper High Speed Looms

DRAPER CORPORATION

Atlanta Georgia

Hopedale Massachusetts

Spartanburg S C



# A Glance At The New Year

By W. M. McLaurine

Secretary American Cotton Manufacturers Association

**I**NASMUCH as a year has just closed and many people are survey-minded, it may not be amiss to make a few observations in reference to the cotton textile industry and the cotton textile farmer.

At the present time the National Congress is very much involved in an endeavor to frame some kind of farm legislation. In organizing the new policy, it may be of interest to note some of the possible influences that the recent farm bill, which was declared unconstitutional, had upon the production and consumption of domestic cotton.

In 1932-33, the United States produced 12,961,000 bales; in 1936-37, the United States produced 12,375,000 bales.

In 1932-33 the foreign countries produced 10,500,000 bales; in 1936-37, foreign countries produced cotton in the amount of 18,325,000 bales.

In 1937-38, the crop has been estimated, American cotton, 18,743,000 bales; foreign cotton, 21,000,000 bales.

It is very interesting to study these figures which show that with the exception of the year 1937-38 cotton production in the United States has not changed much, except in 1934-35, when it was under the operation of the agricultural act. It is to be noted that during those four or five years, however, foreign crops increased practically eight million bales.

In 1933-33, the world consumption of American cotton was 14,285,000 bales; world consumption of foreign cotton, 10,266,000 bales.

During that period the consumption of foreign cotton increased 7,632,000 bales, while the consumption of American cotton decreased 1,192,000 bales. Last year 58 per cent of the cotton consumed in the world was foreign cotton and 42 per cent American cotton. This is quite a different story from ten years ago when the world consumption was 60 per cent American cotton.

Last year America consumed 7,950,000 bales of cotton. The Orient, comprising China, Japan and India consumed 10,013,000 bales, and according to the Cotton Year Book of the New York Cotton Exchange, of this amount only 1,600,000 bales of American cotton were exported to these countries.

While the world consumption of cotton has been gradually increasing, American cotton has not been getting its fair share of the world increase; foreign cottons have been consumed much more rapidly. It would seem from this that foreign countries must have cheap cotton and when the price of American cotton becomes too high, the growth in other countries is stimulated. It has been reported that Japan had seven million acres of cotton growing in China last year and science and machinery are teaching nations how to grow cotton and how to construct machines to use the various types of cotton that are being grown.

According to recent statistics, spindles in the Orient are:

	Spindles
China .....	5,071,000
Japan .....	11,880,000
India .....	9,876,000
Total .....	26,827,000

These figures are to be compared with spinning spindles in place in the United States December 31, 1937, which totaled 26,704,476, of which 22,328,472 were active at some time during the month.

In 1920, the United States exported 818,750,954 square yards of countable cotton cloths. This was the peak year and since that time exports have continued to decrease until 1935, when they amounted to 182,679,325 square yards.

To compare the figures in the above statement with the report that the exports of cotton cloth by Japan for the year 1936-37 amounted to 2,620,000,000 square yards will give the reader some idea of why foreign markets are so difficult for the United States to enter.

This is particularly understandable when wages, hours and working conditions of foreign countries are considered and furthermore due to the fact that so many of the foreign spindles are consuming foreign cotton, which can be purchased at a much lower price than American cotton.

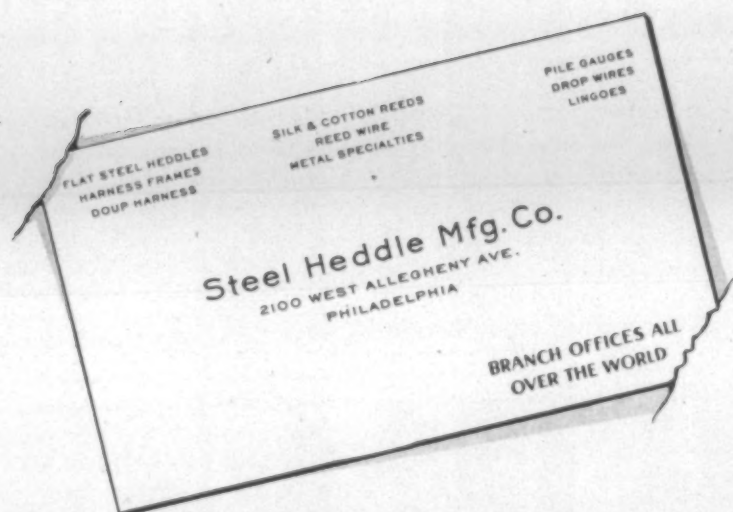
This statement is particularly true up to the close of the cotton year July 31, 1937. It may be that the enormous cotton crop produced by America this year will really be a blessing rather than a curse to Southern farmers.

In reading the above figures and in study them carefully, two facts must be taken into consideration. The first fact is that a great many countries are distinctly nationalistic in their economic philosophy and are doing everything within their power to produce all of the commodities needed insofar as it is possible.

The second fact is one that is undeniable, that most foreign countries must have cheap cotton and if it can not be secured in America it will be secured elsewhere. This is not a very comforting statement for the Southern cotton grower, as logical as it may be. Cotton and cotton products are basic needs for the world and must travel at the lowest possible cost in order to reach the greatest number of people. It would seem, therefore, that the Southern cotton farmer and the cotton textile manufacturer are going to have an abiding problem of trying to furnish to the world cotton and cotton products on such a basis and at such a price as the world is able to pay.

Cotton and cotton products have not only the above condition with which to deal, but last year, according to

(Continued on Page 24)



*A Card Worth Remembering  
When Ordering Quality  
Loom Harness*

*Preferred by Nine Out of Ten Mills*

# Administration Blamed For Little Business Row

R. F. Craig, treasurer of the Lola Mills, Inc., of Stanley, and chairman of the Wages and Hours Committee of the Recent Little Business Men's Conference at Washington, presents a picture of hard-headed, orderly work accomplished by the conference and asserts in a statement to the *Charlotte News* that newspaper correspondents willfully exaggerated reports of uproars and dissension in the group.

The major criticism, he said, was the appointment of a hand-picked administration chairman for the general meeting and the feeling as the meeting began that the administration "was trying to put something over on them."

After the conference was split into section groups to discuss problems according to their special interests, Mr. Craig says, the procedure was orderly and worthwhile. His statement follows in full:

"Referring to articles published in the different papers in regard to the meeting of small business men in Washington, I wish to say that never have I heard of anything being so grossly misrepresented and I am giving you what happened as follows:

"When we arrived there at 10:30 Wednesday morning we were presented with a program which gave us the following ten subjects to discuss:

- "1. Loans to small corporations.
- "2. Unemployment.
- "3. Unfair trade practices and price legislation.
- "4. Social security.
- "5. Government research for small business.
- "6. Wages and hours.
- "7. Housing.
- "8. Installment selling.
- "9. Development and location of small industry.
- "10. Miscellaneous subjects.

"Immediately after receiving these programs, we went into the auditorium and were greeted by Mr. Roper with a short speech which sounded very good and everyone was feeling fine. In his speech Mr. Roper made the statement that the President wanted us to elect our own chairman and attend to our own business and give him the results of our conference. After making this statement that he wanted us to elect our own chairman and do our own organizing, before he took his seat he called upon a gentleman from Chicago, whose name I do not recall, and stated that this man was to act as temporary chairman until we could elect one. This man from Chicago with a very few words made it plain to everybody that it was understood that he was to be the chairman; in fact, he began to tell how he was going to handle the meeting, and he had some kind of speech written out on paper.

"Naturally the crowd wondered how they were going to elect their own chairman when he had already been chosen by the administration. When it had been so clearly demonstrated that he had been picked before the meeting by the administration, the crowd began to yell: some 'Temporary chairman;' some, 'Throw him out!' as he continued to talk on as to what he was going to do as chairman; others yelled 'Handpicked.'

"As far as I know, there was no drinking or bad conduct, except for two fellows who seemed not to be very bright for some reason, but the entire audience was sore because they felt that the administration was trying to put something over on them in that they had the meeting cut and dried before the delegates got there.

"When we went into this uproar, Mr. Roper came back and asked if we would like to dispense with the general meeting and go immediately into the group meetings and we voted to do this, thereby eliminating any further confusion in regard to the handpicked chairman.

"We then went into the different rooms and were provided with temporary chairmen for each group and I must say that the group in which I served had an excellent fellow to act, whose name was Mr. Harding. In our group we voted to give each delegate three minutes time in which to express his views and in order to be perfectly fair we took seats in rows and let each man speak in his turn.

"When this was done we elected a chairman of our own and divided the meeting into three groups, who were asked to bring in three different resolutions; one with reference to the Wagner Act; one with reference to the labor unions; one with reference to wages and hours. These groups divided the meeting into three different committees. If a man was interested in the Wagner Act, he went with that committee; if he was interested in labor unions, he went with that committee; if he was interested in the wages and hours he went with that committee.

"The above committees were appointed about 3:30 and they reported back about 7:00 o'clock. The three committees condensed their resolutions, putting them together, and then gave everybody a chance to discuss them again and when the vote was taken as to whether they should be reported to the general meeting and to the President, there were only two dissenting votes.

"You can see that so far as our group was concerned there was no trouble whatsoever and I have every reason to believe that the other groups acted along the same lines.

"Thursday morning we all appeared in the general meeting with our resolutions and each chairman presented what his group had done and each one of the resolutions presented was approved and the only confusion we had

(Continued on Page 34)



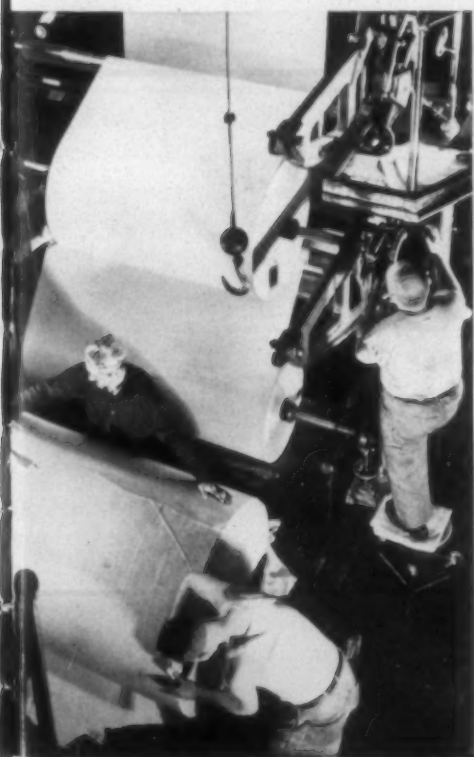


# Lubrication Engineering

**GIVES**

**"PRODUCTION INSURANCE" BY GUARDING  
AGAINST COSTLY MACHINERY FAILURES THAT MAY  
INTERRUPT OPERATIONS IN YOUR PLANT.**

# MAKES MACHINES EARN MORE



WITH THOUSANDS of varieties of machinery and countless different lubricants, putting the right oil in the right place in the right way is a tough problem. But Socony-Vacuum's Lubrication Engineering changes that and here's why:

Trained men who know their oils and greases analyze your individual operating conditions. They put quality lubricants where needed, less expensive lubricants where this economy does not interfere with gaining maximum machine efficiency.

In hundreds of different industries, men who own plants and men who work in them say that Lubrication Engineering is the up-to-date way to lubricate a plant. Today, Socony-Vacuum is making machines earn more in such fields as steel, textiles, mining, electric power plants, etc. Why not decide to find out what Lubrication Engineering can accomplish in your plant?

## SOCONY-VACUUM OIL CO., INC.

STANDARD OIL OF NEW YORK DIVISION • WHITE STAR DIVISION • LUBRITE DIVISION • MAGNOLIA PETROLEUM COMPANY  
CHICAGO DIVISION • WHITE EAGLE DIVISION • WADHAMS OIL COMPANY • GENERAL PETROLEUM CORPORATION OF CALIFORNIA

MAKERS OF MOBILGAS • MOBIL OIL • GARGOYLE INDUSTRIAL LUBRICANTS



THE  
NEXT PAGE  
WILL HELP  
YOUR MEN



# HOW TO SAVE ON POWER AND CUT SPOILAGE RATES

*Gargoyle Lubricants properly engineered to your operating requirements by Socony-Vacuum will decrease maintenance costs and boost profits per yard*

YOU NO LONGER have to choose between the twin evils of spoilage from "oil throw" and high power costs from under lubrication. Thousands of mill owners will tell you that using Gargoyle Lubricants and Socony-Vacuum Engineering will improve operations in every department. Often important savings are made.



## THE SUM OF THESE FOUR SAVINGS

1. REDUCED POWER CONSUMPTION
2. MORE CONTINUOUS PRODUCTION
3. DECREASED MAINTENANCE
4. LOWER LUBRICATION COSTS

**= LUBRICATION  
PROFIT**

### *From Bale Breaker to Loom*

Getting "Correct Lubrication" to work in your mill is a twofold job. First, the right oils and greases for your particular equipment must be selected. Second, is the task of applying them right for your individual operating conditions. When you standardize on Socony-Vacuum's Gargoyle Lubricants one or all of the savings shown above are almost certain to be secured.

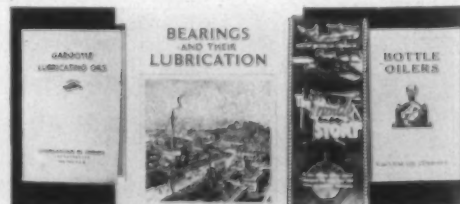
### *Take the Word of Your Builder*

When you find 20 makers of textile machinery approving and recommending an oil, you're pretty sure it's right. Gargoyle Lubricants are the only lubricants in the world with such an O.K! That's due to the experience that comes with them, and the assurance that they will meet your needs. Remember that it is Socony-Vacuum experience that many builders call upon when they design your equipment.

### *Let Your Men Learn More*

To make this 72 years of experience available to textile men, Socony-Vacuum provides helps such as you see in the picture at the right. Many of these books are used in engineering schools as text books on lubricants and machine efficiency. In addition, there's the new Socony-Vacuum

movie, "The Inside Story." This will show your men exactly how oil acts inside your machines. Just get in touch with our nearest office and these helps will be made available to your men at no cost to you.



### *A Most Profitable Half-Hour*

When the Socony-Vacuum Representative calls at your plant, give him a half-hour of your time. It will pay you! The experience he brings to bear upon your operating problems may be a means of finding economies that may save you thousands of dollars.

# SOCONY-VACUUM OIL CO., INC.

STANDARD OIL OF NEW YORK DIVISION • WHITE STAR DIVISION • LUBRITE DIVISION • MAGNOLIA PETROLEUM COMPANY  
CHICAGO DIVISION • WHITE EAGLE DIVISION • WADHAMS OIL COMPANY • GENERAL PETROLEUM CORPORATION OF CALIFORNIA



### Picking Up Heat Dollars in the Dyehouse

(Continued from Page 5)

being used in the dyehouse. No attempt will be made to substantiate this figure in this discussion, but it is one that is readily demonstrable by a few simple computations. Don't be confused or misled; what has been stated is that there will be a reduction of  $12\frac{1}{2}\%$  in the amount of steam now being used by the dye house, *not* a  $12\frac{1}{2}\%$  reduction in the total load on the boilers. This Preheater Storage System will, however, smooth out the demand on your steam producing equipment. It will practically eliminate the quick, short peaks of steam demand now produced by dye house operation and afford a steadier, more uniform pull on your boilers, and this in turn makes for more economical boiler operation.

The fourth and last factor resulting from the use of this system may be evaluated in either of two ways, not both—increased capacity through existing equipment or reduction in man hours per thousand pounds of goods processed—choose your own.

Let's say that you need just a little more dyeing capacity. How is a Preheater Storage System going to help you? It eliminates the time lost waiting for the cold dye solution in the machine to come up to operating temperature. This varies with the size and type of machine and the ultimate operating temperatures, and amounts to anywhere from seven to twelve minutes per cycle or *rinse*. Let's assume, for example, that you have a two and three quarter hour cycle fill, heat dye dump, rinse,

etc.—two runs in eight hours with two and one half hours over, five runs in sixteen hours with one half an hour left over or eleven runs in twenty-four with not quite two hours left. This saving in time means then that under normal conditions you can get three runs in eight hours, six runs in sixteen or twelve in twenty-four. This represents then an increase in capacity on the eight hour basis of  $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ ,  $16\frac{2}{3}\%$  on a sixteen hour basis, and better than 8% on a twenty-four hour basis. These figures are, of course, based on normal runs without hold-ups or run-backs, but with a predetermined uniform water temperature, the percentage of run-backs and hold-ups will be materially reduced.

Now let's take the case where the present dyeing equipment is adequate for the demands made upon it. Since the gain to be affected is solely in operating time then the man hours per thousand pounds of goods processed may be reduced by the same percentages as previously applied to increase in capacity.

### Morganton Mill Granted Charter

Raleigh, N. C.—Huffman Full-Fashioned Mills, Inc., of Morganton, with authorized capital of 7,500 shares of stock, got a charter February 16th from Thad Eure, Secretary of State, to make and sell hosiery and knit goods.

R. O. Huffman, P. V. Watlington, Frank C. Patton and others of Morganton subscribed 500 shares of the stock.

**1: Loosens  
Dirt**

**2: Rinses  
Clear**

**3: Softens  
Wool**

*Get all three by using YARMOR 302\*  
in your textile scouring soaps*

When wool is scoured with soaps containing Hercules Yarmor 302 Steam-distilled Pine Oil the detergents are brought into immediate contact with the dirt and grease. This is because Yarmor 302 reduces the surface and interfacial tension of the scouring liquid and enables the detergents to reach the base of the dirty fibers. The mineral oils, greases, and foreign material are loosened and held in suspension until they are rinsed easily from the wool. This results in wool that is soft, clean, and bright.

Yarmor 302 reduces spinning, weaving, and finishing troubles and helps to eliminate rancidity in storage.

Return the coupon for further information about this efficient and economical scouring aid.

\*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. by Hercules Powder Company

## HERCULES NAVAL STORES HERCULES POWDER COMPANY Incorporated

993 Market Street  
Wilmington, Delaware



### Branch Offices:

Chicago  
New York  
St. Louis  
Salt Lake City  
San Francisco



HERCULES POWDER COMPANY, 942 Market Street, Wilmington, Delaware  
INCORPORATED

**P**lease send information about the value of Yarmor 302 in wool scouring soaps.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Company \_\_\_\_\_

Street \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_

OO-49





# Problem PAGE

Devoted to Practical Questions and Answers Submitted by Our Readers

## Wants To Know Wool Content

Editor:

I have a sample of cloth to duplicate that is part wool. Is there some simple way for me to determine the wool content? The wool has been spun mixed with the cotton.  
"PUZZLED."

(The answer to this question was published last week, but upon receipt of this more complete handling of the subject than was then published, we feel that this reply is worthy of publication also.—Ed.)

## Answer

There are several methods of determining the percentages of wool and cotton in mixed fabrics. Most of these tests are somewhat intricate and are best performed by chemists skilled in such work. I think, however, that a more simple method that you can undertake yourself will meet with your requirements, and will enable you to make a close estimate of the wool contents of the fabrics to which you have referred in the Textile Bulletin of February 3rd.

I suggest the following procedure:

1. Allow a sample of suitable size to become thoroughly air dry under a normal atmospheric condition.
2. Weigh the sample very carefully and accurately, and make a record of its weight.
3. Place the sample in a suitable beaker, or other glass container, containing about a 70 Baumé (approximately 5 per cent) solution of caustic soda and boil for not over 15 minutes.
4. Carefully remove and collect the remaining residue. This may be done with a 100-mesh screen or the residue may be collected on a filter paper or blotter. Rinse this residue with clean water.
5. Neutralize the residue with water that has been made slightly acid to the taste by adding a small amount of acetic acid and rinse again in fresh water.
6. Thoroughly air dry the residue under practically the same atmospheric conditions as pertained during the initial weighing of the sample.
7. Carefully weigh the residue which represents the cotton in the sample, the wool having been destroyed by the caustic. Because there is some loss of cotton to the test, some operators add about 3 per cent to the weight of the cotton residue and subtract the same amount from the calculated wool loss.

Note: If sample is heavily sized or dyed, it often is

desirable to boil it in dilute hydrochloric acid (about a 3% Baumé solution) for about fifteen minutes. Then rinse thoroughly and air dry before weighing.

The test described is a test for animal and vegetable fibers. The caustic solution will destroy, not only wool, but mohair, silk or other animal fibers. I trust that this suggestion will prove helpful.  
J. H. LOTT.

## Slub Yarn Problem

Editor:

We have been making a novelty construction with a slub yarn filling. This filling is made by putting the slub in at the intermediate and then taking this to a filling twister and twisting two strands of 14s with it as a binder. The weight of the intermediate roving is 3.8 hank.

Now this customer wants the filling made with the two strands of 14s wound in opposite directions, one with regular twist and one with reverse twist. I have no means of doing this without a great deal of extra work and handling that would make the order unprofitable, unless one strand of this yarn can be added at the intermediate.

Somewhere I have heard that it is possible to add a strand of yarn to slub roving at the intermediate or speeder, and I would appreciate it very much if you could give me any information on this, or could put me in touch with someone who could give me this information.  
Thanks.  
"ON A SPOT."

## Are Traveler Cleaners Important?

Editor:

Just how important are traveler cleaners in the production of good yarn? We have been operating our spinning frames with the cleaners bent back out of the way, but our new superintendent insists that they be properly set at every spindle. This is quite a bit of trouble to us, since we have considerable variation of numbers, and I am wondering if they are worth the trouble.

R. C. M.

## Card Screens for Running Rayon Staple

Editor:

We are experimenting with rayon staple, and have installed solid screens on our cards. For some reason or other we are not getting satisfactory results with these screens, or perhaps our settings are not correct. At any rate, there is too much blowing out around the sides of the screen. We would like to find out whether others have found these solid screens satisfactory, and just what the settings should be for running rayon staple.

T. R. S.

### Rayon Shipments in January Gain Over December

In January domestic deliveries of rayon yarn by producers is represented by an index of 374, showing an important increase over the December index of 240. Producers' yarn stocks at the end of January stood at a 2.8 months' supply, based on average monthly shipments over the previous 12 months. At the end of December the stocks were represented as 2.5 months' supply. These figures are from the Textile Economics Bureau.

The distribution of viscose plus cuprammonium rayon yarn by trades in December, after reallocation of shipments to converters and jobbers, is estimated as follows: hosiery, 6 per cent, underwear and outerwear, 23 per cent, broad woven goods, 64 per cent, narrow woven goods, 3 per cent, and miscellaneous outlets, 4 per cent.

The following is the index of rayon deliveries for all types of yarn.

	(1923-1925 Average=100)			
	1938	1937	1936	1935
January	374	737	609	675
February	---	721	648	520
March	---	693	554	334
April	---	702	572	351
May	---	724	572	502
June	---	693	664	532
July	---	697	769	589
August	---	693	826	712
September	---	562	713	773
October	---	368	669	618
November	---	253	714	593
December	---	240	713	652
Average	---	590	669	571

According to the estimate of the bureau, the consumption of cellulose for rayon yarn and staple fiber in 1937 took up 120,000 bales of linters (of 625 pounds) and 310 million pounds of bleached sulphite pulp of chemical grade.

### Shuford Would End Mill Village Idea

Hickory, N. C.—Alexander Shuford, head of the Shuford chain of textile mills, has presented a plan to the city of Hickory to take over the streets and public works of two Highland plants of the Shuford Mills, thus allowing the textile owners to get out of the realty and utility business.

The plan is favorably considered by the city of Hickory, and committees are at work on plans whereby the transfer can be made and the proposal legalized.

The ultimate goal of the mills, explained Mr. Shuford, is to allow the textile employees of the two Highland plants to become independent home owners instead of tenants. He said:

"We feel that our employees would become much more self-respecting citizens if they could have their own homes, buy their own fuel, pay for their own utilities and live where they please, either in the village or in the rural districts."

Mr. Shuford further stated that his companies hoped to get away from the old mill village system. In former years, he said, the company often made more profit from its store than from its manufacturing.



**HURRY**  
WHEN IN A  
FOR CARD CLOTHING AND  
ALLIED PRODUCTS THINK  
OF 367, MEANING—



The 3 factories assure an uninterrupted supply of Ashworth products. The 6 repair shops facilitate prompt and efficient reclothing service, and the 7 distributing points make Ashworth products readily available to the whole textile industry.

Therefore we say think of Ashworth's 367 not only when in a hurry for card clothing and allied products, but whenever you want all around card clothing satisfaction.

## ASHWORTH BROS., INC.

Woolen Division; AMERICAN CARD CLOTHING CO.

Factories in Fall River, Worcester and Philadelphia

Sales Offices and Repair Shops in Charlotte, Atlanta and Greenville

Southwestern Representative: Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

**PRODUCTS AND SERVICES:** Card Clothing for Cotton, Wool, Worsted, Silk and Asbestos Cards and for All Types of Napping Machinery; Brusher Clothing and Card Clothing for Special Purposes; Lickerin Wire and Garnet Wire; Sole Distributors for Platt's Metallic Wire; Lickerins and Top Flats Reclothed at All Plants.



# CLINTON STARCHES

FOR ALL TEXTILE PURPOSES

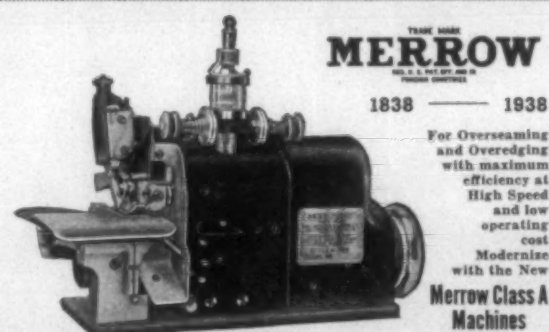
Manufactured by

**Clinton Company**

CLINTON, IOWA

QUALITY

SERVICE



**MERROW**

1838 — 1938

For Overseaming and Overedging with maximum efficiency at High Speed and low operating cost Modernize with the New Merrow Class A Machines

Write for details and let us demonstrate these machines on your own fabrics.

**THE MERROW MACHINE COMPANY**

8 Laurel Street

Hartford, Conn.

E. W. Hollister, P. O. Box 721  
Spartanburg, S. C.

R. B. Moreland, P. O. Box 895  
Atlanta, Ga.

## HOUGHTON STANDARD TOPS

Suitable for Rayon and Cotton Blends

**HOUGHTON WOOL COMPANY**

235 Summer St.

Boston

Write or Phone Our Southern Representative

**JAMES E. TAYLOR, Phone 3-3692, Charlotte, N.C.**

## MATERIALS HANDLING EQUIPMENT



Floor Trucks  
Wheels, Casters  
—5 Types  
Rubber Wheels

### STANDARD CONVEYORS



Barrett Lift-Trucks  
Portable Elevators

Elwell-Parker Electric Trucks

## ENGINEERING SALES COMPANY

S. R. & V. G. Brookshire

Builders Bldg.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Phone 3-4232

## Personal News

J. F. Prince, Southern sales manager, states that the company now has eight salesmen traveling the South, including B. Stark, in North Carolina, and Frank Hull, in Georgia, both of whom are well known among the textile mills of their respective territories.

Clarence White, Jr., Callaway Mills' chief engineer, will sail February 26th from New York for a six weeks' tour of textile centers of Europe, joining a group of textile executives representing the several sections of the United States.

Capt. Willard F. Norton, instructor for some time in mathematics and swimming coach at Staunton Military Academy, has been selected for the post of manager of the new \$75,000 recreation center at du Pont plant in Waynesboro, Va.

### Name New Assistant To W. D. Anderson

Macon, Ga.—H. W. Pittman, personnel director of the Bibb Manufacturing Company for many years, has been made assistant to the president, W. D. Anderson. Mr. Pittman will have charge of public relations and will continue his work with the schools of the company and with the social service department.

Miss Annie Moore Daughtry, former public welfare director for Bibb County, was made personnel director for the company. She will work under Mr. Pittman's direction.

### A. L. Lewis Made Vice-President of the Atwood Machine Co.

Arthur L. Lewis, general sales manager of the Atwood Machine Company, Stonington, Conn., was elected vice-president of the company at the annual meeting held recently. Mr. Lewis will continue in charge of sales.

Other officers of the Atwood Machine Company are Frank F. Dodge, chairman of the board and treasurer; Franklin R. Hoadley, president; N. Cary Hayward, secretary and assistant treasurer, and George E. Whitford, assistant secretary.

### Anderson To Head Judson Mills

GREENVILLE, S. C.—D. W. Anderson, president of the Pacolet Manufacturing Company, in Spartanburg County, has been elected president of Judson Mills of Greenville, succeeding G. H. Milliken of New York, according to announcement.

Judson Mills is capitalized at \$3,500,000 and manufactures fine goods, principally rayon and silk. Other officers of the firm are John Killars, Jr., vice-president and treasurer; Gardiner Hawkins, secretary, and Walter Greer, Jr., assistant treasurer.

Mr. Anderson has been president of Pacolet for about five years. He succeeded V. M. Montgomery. The Pacolet firm also owns a plant in Gainesville, Ga.



### Murchison To Speak At Meeting of Textile Chemists and Colorists

Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, and consequently one of the key figures in the industry, will address the first quarterly meeting of the Piedmont Section of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists in Greenville, S. C., February 19th. The subject has not been announced.

The meeting will open in the Poinsett Hotel at 3 p. m. with the reading of technical papers, and will be climaxed at 7:30 o'clock with a banquet, according to announcement by Dr. R. E. Rupp, of Lyman, S. C., chairman.

About 150 ochemists and colorists from the Carolinas and Virginia are expected for the meeting, arrangements for which are being made by R. D. Sloan, Robert E. Buck and C. Harris Haybold, of Greenville, Guy Morrison, of Spartanburg, and W. H. Shanklin, of Lyman.

## OBITUARY

### FRED HUNTER ROBINSON

Dallas, N. C.—Fred Hunter Robinson, 61-year-old Gaston County mill man and mayor of the town of Dallas for the last 13 years, died at his home on February 8th after an illness of several months.

Mr. Robinson suffered an attack of pneumonia several months ago, and had never completely recovered, his condition being complicated by heart disease.

Mr. Robinson had served as superintendent of the Morowebbs and Dallas Mills, both in Gaston County, for the past 31 years, and was believed to be the oldest superintendent from the standpoint of service in one mill in the country. He was a member of all the Masonic bodies, including the Shrine.

### J. W. CANNON, 3D

J. W. Cannon, 3d, son of the late Ross Cannon of York, S. C., and grandson of the late J. W. Cannon, Concord, N. C., founder of the Cannon Mills, died at Aiken, S. C., on February 12th from injuries he suffered in a plane crash 24 hours earlier.

The 22-year-old sportsman-flyer's open cockpit monoplane was forced down near Barnwell, S. C., in a field. Cannon taxied the plane to a public road and, in an attempt to take off, swerved to miss a tree. He lost control of the plane and nose-dived 100 feet to the ground. Cannon, who suffered a brain concussion and other injuries, never regained consciousness.

### STACY DEWITT ARROWOOD

Stacy Dewitt Arrowood, 52, business executive and formerly treasurer of the Cannon Mills Company for many years, died February 12th at his home at Charlotte, N. C.

When he was 14 years of age, young Arrowood got a job as office boy in the Wiscasset Mills at Albemarle, one of the textile plants of the Cannon interests. He was advanced in the sales department, and in 1910 was sent to New York as head of the hosiery department of the Cannon Mills Company. Later he was made treasurer of the company and continued in that capacity until he retired in 1930.

**PRODUCT NO. 2 OF THE**  
*Mapro* **SERIES**

**Mapromin**

Blend of the sodium salts of the sulfated mono esters of cetyl and oleyl alcohols

**DYE AUXILIARY**

**FOR WOOL**  
DYEING—BLEACHING  
FULLING—RINSING

**FOR SILK**  
DYEING—DEGUMMING  
SOAKING—BLEACHING  
PRINT WASHING

**FOR RAYON**  
DYEING

\*Patented

MAPROMIN yields the highest degree of wetting, penetrating, dispersing and emulsifying action over the entire pH scale, assuring level, uniform dyeing. Works with any dye-stuffs. Gives more complete exhaustion of dye liquors. Prevents insoluble curds and residues. In dyeing Rayons, also acts as a semi-permanent finish. Made in several types for special needs.

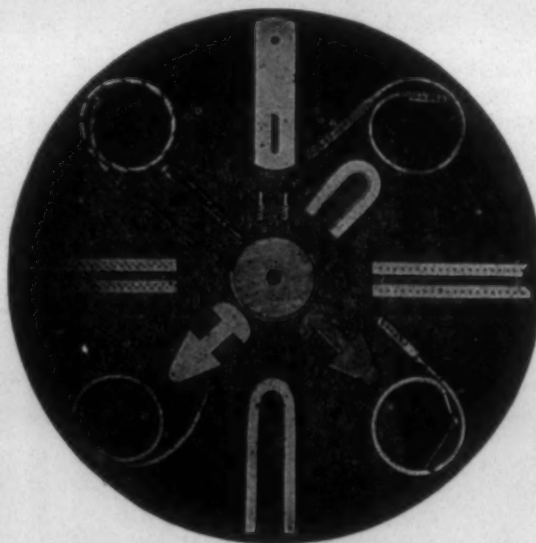
● **WRITE FOR BOOKLET** giving full data. Send details of needs to get sample or demonstration.

### Onyx Oil & Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J.

*Specialists in Finishing Materials*

Southern Repr., E. W. KLUMPH, Charlotte, N. C.  
Midw. Repr., Maher Color & Chemical Co., Inc., Chicago

### Rice Dobby Chain Co.



**Millbury, Massachusetts**

**AMERICAN CASABLANCAS CORP.**

JOHNSTON BLDG.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

SOLE LICENSEES IN U. S. A. FOR

***The Improved***  
**CASABLANCAS**

LONG DRAFTING SYSTEM

● **IN THEORY:—**

ACKNOWLEDGED THE BEST

● **IN PRACTICE:—**

THE MOST WIDELY ADOPTED

..... through constant research  
and strict specialization.

ASK FOR A DEMONSTRATION

**Decline in Japs' Foreign Cotton Sales**

Washington.—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported a sharp decline in foreign sales by the Japanese cotton textile industry.

The bureau said that as a result of the slump in new orders and a reduction in unfilled back orders, Japanese cloth exports were expected to show a downward trend during the coming months.

Exports during 1937 totaled 2,629,000,000 yards compared with 2,697,000,000 in 1936, the bureau said, explaining that this maintenance of foreign shipments was a reflection of filling large orders which were placed months ago.

The Japanese industry has been placed under strict governmental regulation of imports of raw cotton, allotment of supplies to mills and distribution of the manufactured yarn.

The bureau said that Japanese stocks of raw cotton were at a low level in December. Imports during the September-December period were reported at 340,088 bales compared with 1,229,000 during the comparable months in 1936.

Imports of American cotton were estimated at 84,287 bales compared with 528,000 during the same months in 1936. India and Brazil topped the United States with approximately 100,000 bales each.

Reflecting the slump in cloth exports, Japanese yarn production in December was reported at 275,000 bales of 400 pounds each, compared with 327,000 for the month in 1936 and a monthly average of 331,000 for the entire year of 1937.

**Mill Stocks Involved in Battle Over Will**

Rockingham, N. C.—Textile mill stocks totaling \$66,300 are involved in the legal battle over the will of Frances Leak Steel, which is being contested by heirs in Richmond County Court. Legal forces have been enlisted by the nine claimants or heirs on each side. Robinson & Jones, of Charlotte, are acting for the plaintiffs.

Two wills have appeared, and the court will decide which will is the one by which the estate, worth nearly half a million dollars, will be distributed among 18 heirs.

The textile stocks in the will filed for Miss Steel last December 17th include: Hannah Pickett preferred, \$47,000; Hannah Pickett common, \$2,800; Pee Dee Manufacturing Co., common, \$15,000; Entwistle Manufacturing Co. common, \$1,100, preferred, \$200; Steel Mill common, \$200.

The first will allotted about \$40,000 to each of nine relatives, and \$1,000 each to another group of nine, stating that Miss Steel gave the greater sum to those who were in most need and a smaller amount to those she considered in better circumstances. This will was filed by A. B. Cole, named as executor.

Then W. B. Cole, on January 27th, filed a second will, declaring that it was a rewritten document, requested by the late Miss Steel. Under this will each of the 18 heirs would get about \$20,000.



**DRONSFIELD'S PATENT**  
**"ATLAS BRAND"**  
**EMERY FILLETING**

"The New Flexible" "Needs No Damping"

Stocks in all the leading Mill Centres

TRADE MARK

The Standard Card-Grinding Medium

GUARANTEED "A" QUALITY  
THE ONLY QUALITY WE MAKE

Used the wide world o'er, like  
The DRONSFIELD CARD-GRINDERS



Stocked by the  
Principal Mill  
Supply Houses  
and  
Card-Clothing  
Makers



### Directors Elected for A. C. T. M.

At the annual meeting of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York, held recently, the following were elected to serve as directors for three years: Floyd W. Jefferson, Sr., of Iselin-Jefferson Co.; Charles O. Sweet, of Wellington, Sears Co.; John K. Whitaker, of Hesslein & Co., Inc.; Frederic A. Williams, of Cannon Mills, Inc.

### January Use of Cotton Is Off

Washington, D. C.—The Census Bureau announced that cotton consumed during January totaled 434,740 bales of lint and 44,892 of linters, compared with 433,058 and 46,462 during December, and 678,786 and 62,959 during January last year.

Cotton establishments, 1,762,609 bales of lint and 261,264 of linters, compared and 170,987 on January 31st last year.

In public storage and at compresses, 11,771,749 bales of lint and 79,797 of linters, compared with 11,867,457 and 667,138 on December 31st, and 6,778,820 and 72,893 on January 31st last year.

Imports during January totaled 6,400 bales, compared with 8,638 in December, and 15,007 in January last year.

Exports during January totaled 647,481 bales of lint and 25,551 of linters compared with 751,001 and 35,625 during December, and 538,280 and 26,944 during January last year.

Cotton spindles active during January numbered 22,327,444, compared with 22,328,472 during December, and 24,400,028 during January last year.

Cotton consumed during January in cotton-growing States totaled 373,080 bales, compared with 373,298 in December, and 565,270 in January last year.

Cotton on hand January 31st included:

In consuming establishments in cotton-growing States, 1,489,994 bales, compared with 1,449,365 on December 31st, and 1,755,065 on January 31st last year.

In public storage and at compresses, 11,684,093 bales, compared with 11,791,287 on December 31st, and 66,869,943 on January 31st last year.

Cotton spindles active during January in cotton-growing States numbered 16,897,958, compared with 17,280,348 during December, and 17,661,254 during January last year.

A seemingly stupid young fellow was being bullied in cross-examination. "Do you ever work?" demanded the attorney.

"Not much," the witness agreed.

"Have you ever earned as much as \$10 in one week?"

"Ten dollars? Yeah. A couple of times."

"Is your father regularly employed?"

"Nope."

"Isn't it true that he's a worthless good-for-nothing, too?"

"I don't know about that," said the witness. "But you might ask him. He's sittin' there on the jury."—*American magazine.*

## IT'S THE EDGE

—That Prevents Fly Waste  
and Split Ends

The swirling of the end in passing through the traveler produces smooth even yarn.

This in turn reduces the fly waste to a minimum in the Spinning and Twisting of Cotton, Wool, Worsted, and Asbestos, also reduces the number of split ends in the throwing of Real and Artificial Silks.

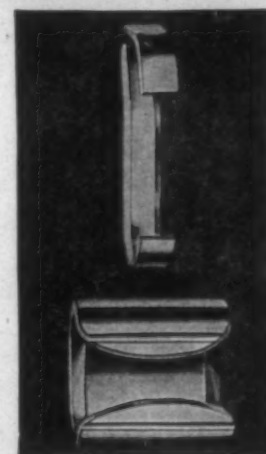
The Bowen Patented  
Bevel Edge

The Bowen Patented  
Vertical Offset

and

The Universal  
Standard Ring  
Travelers

# BEVEL



# EDGE

..... Are the result of combined research and experience in manufacturing Ring Travelers and backed by most modern mechanical equipment. It is to your advantage to try these travelers. Made in all sizes and weights to meet every ring traveler requirement.

*Write for Samples*

## U. S. Ring Traveler Co.

Providence, R. I.

Greenville, S. C.

AMOS M. BOWEN, *President and Treasurer*

*Sales Representatives*

Wm. P. Vaughan

P. O. Box 792

Greenville, S. C.

T. L. Maynard

P. O. Box 456

Belmont, N. C.

Oliver B. Land

P. O. Box 158

Athens, Ga.

**A Traveler for Every Fibre**



# TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of

Audit Bureau of Circulations and Associated Business Papers, Inc.

Published Every Thursday By

## CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

Offices: 118 West Fourth Street, Charlotte, N. C.

Eastern Office: 503 New Industrial Trust Bldg., Providence, R. I.

David Clark - - - - President and Managing Editor  
Junius M. Smith - - - Vice-President and Business Manager  
B. Ellis Royal - - - - Associate Editor

### SUBSCRIPTION

One year payable in advance - - - - -	\$2.00
Other Countries in Postal Union - - - - -	4.00
Single Copies - - - - -	.10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

## A Most Significant Statement

**T**HE following statement passed almost unnoticed but is in our opinion one of great importance:

Washington, Feb. 3.—The Treasury announced tonight that it would begin on February 28th what might be its last "new money" borrowing from the public for a generation. Between \$200,000,000 and \$300,000,000 will be borrowed through the sale of discount bills in weekly installments of \$50,000,000.

The amount of the national debt in the hands of the public is expected to decline gradually after this issue, principally because of the investment of social security tax money in government obligations to create a reserve fund for the future payment of old-age pensions.

For instance, President Roosevelt has predicted approximately a \$1,000,000,000 increase in the Federal debt in the next fiscal year, but governmental trust funds are expected to absorb all of this, plus an additional \$200,000,000 of Federal securities now owned by the public. Federal trust funds already own about \$7,000,000,000 of the \$37,500,000,000 Federal debt.

This statement says that in the future the public will not have an opportunity to purchase new Government bonds and one wonders into what form of investments will go the funds of banks, and insurance companies or those of wealthy individuals.

Will they compete with the Government for Government bonds and, if not, how will they invest their funds?

As Federal trust funds now own \$7,000,000,000 of the \$37,500,000,000 which our Government owes and as such trust funds, particularly those coming from social security tax money, will increase very rapidly and eventually be

enough to equal the entire Government debt, will it not be the case of the Government owing itself the entire amount of the outstanding investments.

Will the Government pay itself interest upon its indebtedness? Suppose it does not pay itself, as the result of inability to collect sufficient taxes during a period of depression, will it sue itself, and if so, how will it collect, if it gets a judgment against itself?

It is all too deep for us but it does not look right for the Government as custodian of social security funds to loan all of them to itself.

About all that we can see clearly is that banking and insurance funds which have been going into Government bonds will have to find other investment.

## Living in Sin

**T**HE proposed Revenue Act of 1938 contains what is presumed to be an ingenious provision which will impose a penalty tax upon corporations which by accident or design are owned by a small number of stockholders. This provision is evidently intended to reach certain types of large closely-held corporations which do not distribute as much as 60 per cent of their earnings in dividends. In the process of punishing such corporations, the proponents of this measure undoubtedly failed to realize the tremendous amount of damage which would be suffered by thousands of corporations of moderate size which have attained their present position by having reinvested their earnings in plant and equipment over a long period of years. Such earnings were reinvested not for the purpose of evading personal taxes on the part of stockholders but to increase plant facilities, employ more people and improve their earning positions. All of this results in greater tax revenue for the Federal government and its political sub-divisions, while at the same time the welfare of the nation is enhanced by reason of increased production and the employment of more people.

Under this Act it would appear that if 12 or 14 people own a corporation they are at liberty to adopt such financial policies as they choose, but a competitor, comparable in size, which is owned by only four, six or eight stockholders, is living in sin and, under certain conditions, is subject to a penalty tax of 20 per cent. To include a provision of this kind in the Revenue Act would be about as sensible as for the police authorities to dynamite an office building because a criminal had taken sanctuary in one of its rooms.

The principle of Undistributed Profits Tax is

retained in the proposed act although the terms are greatly reduced. While it is generally conceded within the Administration, and without, that this theory of taxation is unsound, yet there appears to be a determined effort to retain the principle solely because the Administration cannot afford to admit an error. Petit larceny is not punishable to the same extent as grand larceny; nevertheless, it is an offense against society. If a principle is unsound or unfair, or unreasonable, it should be abandoned entirely instead of merely moderating its application.

### The Meeting of Little Business Men

ON Page 10 of this issue will be found a very interesting and enlightening statement by R. F. Craig, of Stanley, N. C., relative to the reputed disorders incident to recent Washington Conference of Little Business.

It is evident from what Mr. Craig says that the conference turned out entirely different from what the Administration anticipated and has given their present program a hard blow.

The Little Business Men refused to allow their report to be written for them by chairmen selected by the Administration and overwhelmingly voted their own convictions which included a condemnation of the wages and hours bill.

In an effort to counteract the effect of the rebellion against a cut-and-dried program, newspaper men in sympathy with the Administration sent out greatly exaggerated accounts of alleged disorders during the meeting but Mr. Craig says that the disturbances were very few and explains the cause.

Since the meeting there has been much propaganda tending to discount the actions taken by Little Business Men and one moving picture news service has been presenting, as typical of the meeting, three alleged members making silly addresses.

We happen to know quite a few of the Little Business Men, who participated in the meeting, and are convinced that those selected for moving picture presentation were not, by any means, a fair representation of the whole.

### New Building Nearing Completion

THE building which is being erected, on West Morehead Street in Charlotte, for the TEXTILE BULLETIN and its affiliate, the Washburn Printing Company, is nearing completion and will be ready for occupancy some time in March.

Unfavorable weather and foundation trouble delayed the work considerably and the latter

added considerably to the cost of construction but progress has been made during the past few weeks and the roofing boards are now being placed.

Our new location will give us much needed space and provide nearby parking for our friends who wish to visit us while in Charlotte.

### Fifty-Second Edition of Directory

THE Fifty-Second Edition of Clark's Directory of Southern Textile Mills, which is the edition of January 1st, 1938, is about complete, and will be ready for mailing next week.

Since January 1st, 1912, we have published Clark's Directory of Southern Textile Mills, on January 1st and July 1st of each year, and throughout this period it has acquired and held a reputation for accuracy.

The simple and convenient arrangement of the information, which we adopted on January 1st, 1912, was finally adopted by another publisher two years ago, but many of the features of our Directory, such as mill telephone numbers and a code word for each mill, still remain as exclusive features.

AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL  
CORPORATION  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

February 15th, 1938.

Mr. David Clark, Publisher,  
Textile Bulletin,  
118 West Fourth St.,  
Charlotte, N. C.

Dear Dave:

As usual your Annual Review Number is full of valuable information.

I don't know how we would keep informed about the Southern textile industry if it were not for your excellent paper.

Congratulations!

Yours faithfully,

CHAS. H. STONE.

### A Little More China

The girls in Washington are taking to cotton hose to injure Japan's trade, and no telling how many Chinese provinces Japan will feel it necessary to take over to make up the difference.—*Greensboro Daily News*.



## McLeod Textile Specialties

Wood Top Rolls for long draft spinning  
Shell Rolls for Bleacheries with Riveted Caps, etc.  
Warper Beams—Standard or High Speed  
Loom Beams, Cloth Rolls, Whip Rolls, etc.  
Loom Lays, Loom Binders, Cones, etc.  
Pin Boards and Trucks  
Temple rolls, Koroseal, Cork, Rubber, Chrome  
Leather



Wm. McLeod, Inc.  
33 Elm Street, Fall River, Mass.

Southern Representative, Mr. Edward Smith, 522 Carter St.,  
High Point, N. C.



# 250

SQUARE FEET PER POUND!

That's the mill scrubbing ability of

## Mi-CLEANSER

Cost? Hardly worth mentioning—less than a nickel. But that's not the point—it's preserving your floors, making them safe and helping their appearance that counts. The information is yours for the asking.

The Denison Manufacturing Company

Asheville, N. C.



ESTABLISHED 1915

## Mill News Items

EMPORIA, VA.—Machinery is now being installed in the Dixie Finishing Company at this place. Felix A. Tagliabue, president of the Palisade Piece Dye Works at North Bergen, N. J., is president of the Dixie Finishing Company.

BURLINGTON, N. C.—J. M. Glenn and R. A. Coble have established a new knitting mill which will be known as the Glenn & Coble Knitting Mills. It will manufacture half hose.

SILER CITY, N. C.—Capitalized at \$250,000, the Siler City Hosiery Company has filed articles of incorporation, it was announced recently. The incorporators are Frank P. Hobgood, Benjamin T. Ward, and Francis I. Anderson, all of Greensboro, N. C.

MONTGOMERY, ALA.—A new cotton weaving plant employing 200 to 300 persons will be installed here in the buildings formerly used by the Montala Cotton Mills, the Chamber of Commerce announced. The plant will manufacture cloth for collar making.

TIMMONSVILLE, S. C.—A new industry for Timmons-ville, the A-Q Silk Mill, will start operations in the near future, it is learned. The new plant, a tricot knitting mill, will be operated by J. Ed Anderson and A. T. Quantz, with the latter serving as manager. Mr. Quantz was formerly associated with the Glen Raven Silk Mill at Burlington, N. C.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—W. F. Lancaster, receiver of the Spartan Hosiery Mills, Inc., has published a notice in the Spartanburg papers giving notice to all creditors to file with all claims of whatsoever nature, kind or description which they may hold or have against Spartan Hosiery Mills, Inc., at office 524 Montgomery Building, Spartanburg, S. C. All claims must be itemized and verified.

STATESVILLE, N. C.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Statesville Cotton Mill here, the board of directors were elected as follows: F. A. Sherrill, Isidore Wallace, David J. Craig, W. T. Nicholson, W. C. Sykes, F. B. Bunch, Sr., John W. Wallace, F. B. Bunch, Jr.

The directors elected F. A. Sherrill president, succeeding William Wallace, deceased. Other officers elected were Isidore Wallace, vice-president; F. B. Bunch, Sr., secretary-treasurer, and W. C. Sykes, superintendent.

NEW BRAUNFELS, TEX.—Stockholders of the New Braunfels Textile Mills held their annual meeting a few days ago and elected officers as follows: Martin R. Porter, president; James Cox and Walter Dillard, Jr., vice-presidents; Harry Wagenfuehr, secretary; Emil Fischer, treasurer; Howard McKenna, assistant secretary, and R. B. Vickers, assistant treasurer.



# Mill News Items

HOGANSVILLE, GA.—The Stark Mill, local unit of the United States Rubber Products, Inc., has completed the construction of 50 additional dwellings for the operatives. The company has likewise constructed a large modern warehouse which will be large enough to take care of 10,000 bales of cotton.

CONCORD, N. C.—Meeting in annual session at the company's offices in Davidson January 27th, stockholders and directors of the Davidson Cotton Mills, Inc., heard favorable reports covering operations in 1937. All officers were re-elected by the directors who added M. L. Cannon, Jr., of Dillon, S. C., to their board. The officers are C. W. Byrd, of Concord, president and treasurer; J. F. Cannon, of Concord, vice-president; C. A. Potts, of Davidson, secretary, and M. L. Cannon, of Charlotte, chairman of the board.

SALISBURY, N. C.—Structural work has been completed on the addition to the North Carolina Finishing Company, at Yadkin, N. C., and the new building is now in operation.

The building is one of a number that have been erected by the company in the past few years in order to take care of increased business and the plant is now one of the largest of its kind in the entire South. The employees work in two shifts, running both day and night, and it is stated by officials that business continues good.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—All directors and officers of the Woodside Cotton Mills Company and the Easley Cotton Mills were re-elected at the annual meetings. The directors re-elected the following officers: S. M. Beattie, president; W. H. Beattie, treasurer; George Brownless, secretary, and Ellis M. Johnston, chairman of the board. The annual report was heard and routine business matters handled, according to S. M. Beattie.

DANVILLE, VA.—Net profit of \$1,270,464 for the year ended December 31, 1937, is reported by the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills in its annual report issued recently. This compares with a profit of \$1,279,066 for the preceding 12-month period. Total income from sales and rents reached \$23,078,378, leaving a profit of \$1,491,489 after deducting total cost of goods sold amounting to \$21,586,888.

The surplus account shows little change from the preceding year, dividends paid of \$1,049,349 and tax adjustments of \$233,986 offsetting the added profit and leaving the surplus account with a balance of \$7,333,175 at the end of 1937.

Current assets, including cash, accounts and notes receivable and inventories valued at the lower market, are put at \$12,679,321; fixed assets, including real estate, machinery and equipment, less depreciation reserves, are \$15,882,643; investments \$98,160 and prepaid charges \$120,029, for a total of \$28,730,154.

Notes and accounts payable and tax reserves account for current liabilities of \$6,396,978; preferred and common stock outstanding are \$7,500,000 each; and earned surplus is \$7,333,175.

## K R O M O T A N

Increased flexibility for difficult drives. Kromotan is a combination tannage leather belt offering much greater transmission efficiency. Kromotan excels on all difficult drives where the belt is subjected to severe or reverse bends or on idler drives. It is impervious to exceptional atmospheric conditions, such as steam, hot water, dilute acids or alkalies.

### CHARLOTTE LEATHER BELTING COMPANY



CHARLOTTE, N. C.

INDUSTRIAL LEATHERS FOR EVERY PURPOSE

### Take The Guess Work Out of Production with

## "PRECISION" BOBBINS

Uniform in Quality—Size—Finish  
Truly a Better Bobbin—Let Us PROVE It!

*Southern Representative*

D. C. RAGAN, High Point, N. C.

NEW ENGLAND BOBBIN &  
SHUTTLE CO.

Nashua, N. H.

## WENTWORTH

### Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger  
Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the  
SPINNING RING. The greatest  
improvement entering the spinning  
room since the advent of the HIGH  
SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the

National Ring Traveler Co.

Providence, R. I.

11 W. First Street, Charlotte, N. C.

Reg. U. S. P. O.



## Edwin Farnham Greene-McCord Corporation

51 Madison Avenue  
New York

The activities heretofore carried on by Edwin Farnham Greene, Incorporated, and McCord, Inc., have been consolidated and will be continued under the name of

### Edwin Farnham Greene-McCord Corporation

*The Executive Offices have been moved to:*

51 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK  
NEW YORK LIFE BUILDING

Telephone: MURRAY HILL 3-2945

*Sales Offices are maintained at:*

49 WESTMINSTER STREET, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Telephone: GASPEE 1481

LODI, NEW JERSEY

Telephone: PASSAIC 3-1800

WARE, MASSACHUSETTS

Telephone: WARE 457

This organization specializes in the sale of mill properties, machinery and miscellaneous equipment, and in consolidations, re-organizations, and liquidations primarily in the textile field.

EDWIN FARNHAM GREENE  
Chairman and Treasurer

H. M. McCORD  
President

February 1, 1938

## South Carolina Spikes Bill Requiring Mills Be Air-Conditioned

Spartanburg, S. C.—The South Carolina House of Representatives killed the bill which would have required air-conditioning in textile plants, by a vote of 53 to 40.

The vote was on a motion to continue the measure until next session which is tantamount, to a death sentence for the measure as the House will be reorganized in 1939 following summer elections.

## Flexrock Company Opens Southern Office

The Flexrock Company, of Philadelphia, manufacturers of floor repair and building maintenance materials, have opened a Southern sales office at 384 Peachtree Arcade Building, Atlanta, Ga., and are carrying a large stock of materials in that city to service their Southern trade.

## 1938 N. C. State College Style Show

Dr. Thomas Nelson, Dean of the North Carolina State College Textile School, announces that the home economics departments of eleven North Carolina colleges for women had accepted the invitation to participate in the 1938 State College Style Show which will be held on April 21st.

The institutions which have signified their intentions to co-operate with the Textile School in its efforts to popularize cotton and rayon products are: Appalachian State Teachers College, Boone, N. C.; Catawba College, Salisbury, N. C.; Elon College, Elon College, N. C.; Flora Macdonald College, Red Springs; Greensboro College, Greensboro; High Point College, High Point; Louisburg College, Louisburg; Meredith College, Raleigh; Peace Junior College, Raleigh; Queens-Chicora College, Charlotte; St. Mary's School, Raleigh.

Fabrics designed and woven by Textile students at State College have already been distributed to the co-operating institutions. These fabrics will be made up into costumes depicting the latest styles by the young ladies, as a part of their classroom work in home economics, and then modeled by them at the Style Show on April 21st.

Dean Nelson stated that approximately 14 young ladies from each co-operating institution would participate in this annual event which always draws a large crowd to State College. It demonstrates to hundreds of spectators the utility and beauty of cotton and rayon products, and also shows the high calibre of work done by the Textile students at State College and the home economics departments of the co-operating institutions.

Other details regarding the Style Show and the Students Textile Exposition which will be held in connection with it will be announced later.

## Southern Mill Men Set for Strong Anti-Pact Stand

Charlotte, N. C.—Cotton textile manufacturers of the South are making preparations to offer strong arguments before the State Department in Washington against any lowering of import taxes on competing articles from Great Britain under the new reciprocal treaty soon to be negotiated.



## DARY RING TRAVELERS

The Dary Ring Traveler is the result of 40 years' experience and an enormous amount of research and experiment in high speed traveler manufacture. Dary Ring Travelers are made from specially drawn stock by the finest of skilled craftsmen. They are guaranteed in weight, temper and style. Write for samples and prices today.

THE DARY RING TRAVELER CO.  
TAUNTON, MASS.

B. G. DARY, Treas. and Mgr.  
CHARLES L. ASHLEY, Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.  
JOHN E. HUMPHRIES, Box 843, Greenville, S. C.



## BALING PRESS

Motor Drive, Silent Chain, Center of Screw.  
Push Button Control—Reversing Switch with limit stops up and down.  
Self contained. Set anywhere you can run a wire.

Our Catalogue sent on request will tell you more about them.

Dunning & Boschert Press Co., Inc.  
328 West Water St. SYRACUSE, N. Y.



A number of manufacturers have been in Washington conferring with Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, and officials with the trade division of the State Department on plans for the negotiations that are to begin in a few weeks.

The agenda for the new treaty includes practically every textile article manufactured in the Piedmont Section as those upon which officials will trade in the new treaty. The tariff now ranges from seven to 37 per cent on textiles brought into this country but manufacturers say that in many cases the tariff is absorbed by the low original sales price, and the articles can be sold far under prices of articles made in this country. This is especially true with combed yarn of the finest grade which is imported in considerable quantities from Great Britain, France and Italy, the greater portion coming from Great Britain. The Cotton-Textile Institute will file a brief by February 19th covering every phase of the industry in the Carolinas and going into details as to inequalities which would follow if any changes were made in some instances and those that would come naturally in others if changes are not made.

### Report Snia Viscosa Had Good 1937 Sales

Milan.—Although no official figures are yet available as to the financial results of the Snia Viscosa for the year 1937, it is already regarded as certain that they will be extremely good. A dividend of 30 lire per share as against 22 lire for 1936 will be paid, it is predicted.

According to the general director of the Snia Viscosa, Franco Marinotti, the annual production of the eighteen factories of the concern totals some 1,500,000,000 lire, that is, approximately four times the share capital. Exports at 400,000,000 lire also in excess of the share capital of the concern. General Director Marinotti also stated that the annual consumption of synthetic fibers in Italy is capable of great expansion; the annual per capita consumption is at present only 0.40 kg., as compared with 0.80 kg. in the United States, 0.90 kg. in Germany, 1.0 kg. in England and 1.20 kg. in Japan and Switzerland. He also estimates that a good 60 per cent of the present requirements of raw cotton for domestic consumption (about 120,000 tons per year) could be replaced by staple fibre, which would result in a saving of 360,000,000 lire in foreign exchange.

"Lanital" is beginning to make headway but is nevertheless also capable of a much greater consumption. The Italian woolen industry, for example, imports annually about 40,000 to 50,000 tons of wool but even today is using only between 4,000 to 5,000 tons synthetic fiber.

### Mill Audit Asked

Columbia, S. C.—L. I. Guion of Lugoff, receiver of the Glencoe Cotton Mills, has been ordered by Circuit Judge G. Duncan Bellinger to show cause March 7th why an audit of the accounts of the mills receivership should not be required. The order was on petition of S. J. Zimmerman and J. Roy Barron, conservators-receivers of the Central Union Bank of South Carolina. They alleged that the receivership had incurred an operating loss of at least \$26,302.86 since June 5, 1935.

## The W. A. Kennedy Co. and Affiliated Companies "Serve the South"

### SILK and RAYON DIVISION:

Bobbins  
Flyers  
Twisters  
Winders  
Reels  
Redraws  
Conditioners

### WATER PURIFICATION DIVISION:

Zeolite Softeners  
Filtration Plants

### MISCELLANEOUS:

Narrow Fabric Looms  
Hydro Extractors  
Skein Dryers  
Raw Stock Dryers  
Loop Dryers  
Tenters  
Carbonizers  
Cloth Balers  
Metal Balers  
Waste Balers

**The W. A. Kennedy Company**  
Manufacturers Agents  
Charlotte, N. C.

Diesel Engines  
Power Plants  
Power Surveys  
Waste Heat Recoveries

**Power Engineering & Equipment Co.**  
Charlotte, N. C.  
"Peeco" Service

Pick Counters  
Yardage Counters  
Rotary Counters  
Ratchet Counters  
Special Counters

**WAK Incorporated**  
Charlotte, N. C.  
"You Can Count On WAK Counters"

Percy Beard, one-time world record holder in the 120 yd. high hurdles, practiced for an indoor track meet in the loft of the Textile School at Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala.





*Quality*  
**Controlled!**  
An Important Factor in  
**Seyco Sizing**  
(Pronounced "SI-CO")

Anything in great demand has a host of imitators—including SEYCO. Since you can get the real thing why not do so? By using the finest materials, from various parts of the world and scientifically compounding them, we can furnish a sizing that won't turn rancid, damage fibers or give trouble in storage, dyeing, bleaching and finishing. Thus controlled quality, uniformity and dependability!

Warp  
Sizing  
Softeners  
Shuttle  
Dressing  
Penetrants  
Alkalies

*Ask for Demonstration!*

Our Dr. Seydel is a renowned chemist (honored by American Chemical Society as Councillor, etc.). If you have any sizing questions or problems, we can help you with SEYCO.

*"A company is known by the customers it keeps."*



**Seydel-Woolley & Co.**

Textile Chemicals

748 Rice St., N. W.

ATLANTA, GA

## A Very Good Reason

"It is not because of the dollar or so we save in the cost per kettle of size that we use Arcy Liquefied 'less costly' starch, but because of the superior results we get from its use."

*Reason given by mill operating executives for using the less costly starch liquified with ARCY.*

# ARC Y



**DRAKE CORPORATION**  
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA

## A Glance At the New Year

*(Continued from Page 8)*

reports, 870,000,000 pounds of jute and jute products came into this country, most of which usurps the use of cotton and cotton goods. It has been estimated that this amount of jute replaces the use of more than a million bales of cotton a year. In dealing with the cotton situation up to the present time, the Department of Agriculture and the National Government have done nothing to avert this competition.

The uses of silk and rayon, paper and other synthetic constructions rapidly push their way into the field which cotton once occupied.

Science and the change in the methods of living have also changed the desires and needs of many people, particularly with reference to cotton consumption. I need only to refer to the automobile, the better constructed homes with heating and ventilation, the use of the laundry by the housewives rather than the wash-woman, the wearing of low quarter shoes rather than high shoes and hundreds of other evident changes in our social structure.

Thus, at the beginning of this new year 1938, this rapid survey of existing conditions indicates many problems still to be solved. It indicates also that they are not local but a part of a great world relationship. It indicates that a great deal of seasoned judgment and economic intelligence must be used in working them out.

The cotton textile industry and the cotton textile farmer at the present time are the great backbone of the South, and nothing must be done to harm the economic contribution of both of these agencies to Southern progress.

## Engineering Sales Company Among "Big Ten" Leaders

According to an announcement by the Nutting Truck Company of Faribault, Minn., their Charlotte representative, the Engineering Sales Company, led the South and was ninth in the nation, in sales volume for the year 1937, thereby earning the distinction of membership in the "Big Ten" leaders. There are 51 Nutting representatives in the United States.

S. R. Brookshire, of the Engineering Sales Company, reports that his company handled a satisfactory volume of business in January and that the outlook for 1938 is cheerful. They have recently employed another sales engineer, George J. Albright, formerly with American Monorail Company, who will devote most of his time to materials handling accounts.

Other principals represented by the Engineering Sales Company include Standard Conveyor Company, Cleveland Tramrail, Barrett-Cravens, Elwell-Parker Electric Company, Lyon Metal Products, Inc., and the Gates Rubber Company.

## Correction

The statistical data in our Annual Review Number relating to the size of the textile industry included the average amount paid to the cotton farmers of the South each year by textile manufacturers in this country. Through typographical error, the figure appeared as \$35,000,000. Of course it should have read \$350,000,000.

# Mill News Items

WARE, MASS.—When present work in process has been completed, the Ware Valley Manufacturing Company plant here will liquidate, James F. Nields, general manager, has informed the 350 employees. Part of the production will be moved to Cartersville, Ga., Chattanooga, Tenn., and Bennington, Vt., the E-Z Mills, which recently purchased the Ware plant, having decided to consolidate operations.

Sherman P. Haight, treasurer of E-Z Mills, said he had no comment to make on the above dispatch.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Two men from Pennsylvania, looking over several Southern States with a view to moving two hosiery mills from Pennsylvania to the South have been in conference with Chairman John Dukes of the South Carolina Industrial Commission. He said that they wanted full information relative to labor conditions; possibilities of getting taxes removed for a period of years and the Santee-Cooper Power Development. Chairman Dukes said that one of the mills, he was informed, would employ 700 workers, and the other 500, all white. From this city he went to Georgia and planned to return to South Carolina in two or three weeks.

CLINTON, S. C.—The Lydia Cotton Mills have an extensive renovation and expansion program well under way. Every dwelling in the village is being renovated and repaired. Ten new dwellings have been constructed and 40 additional ones will be erected. A modern playground is being established for the operatives and their families, and many other projects which will add to the beauty of the mill village.

It was necessary to construct these new dwellings owing to an extensive renovation program which has recently been completed at the mill, which included the installation of 17,000 additional spindles, which brought the number of spindles to a total of 50,000.

Prints and broadcloths are manufactured at the Lydia Cotton Mills.

MARION, N. C.—The complete board of directors and all officers of Clinchfield Manufacturing Company was re-elected for another year's term by stockholders and directors in annual meeting.

Officers include W. Lester Morris, of Marion, president and treasurer; H. M. Leslie, of New York City, first vice-president; J. L. Morgan, of Marion, second vice-president, and T. V. Ellis, of Marion, secretary and assistant treasurer.

Directors are Mr. Morris, Mr. Morgan, J. W. Winborne, and John Yancey, all of Marion; H. V. Brumley, H. M. Leslie, Frank Leslie, I. H. Rosenwasser, Morris Rossenwasser, and R. D. Scott, all of New York City; C. A. Johnson, of Tarboro; J. W. Pless, of Asheville; J. T. Rich and John H. Rogers, of Norfolk, Va., and E. F. Smith, of Jersey City, N. J.

A report of last year's business, submitted by Mr. Morris, was accepted as being satisfactory.

## THE DAVID BROWN COMPANY

FOUNDED 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF  
"HIGH GRADE"  
BOBBINS, SPOOLS,  
ROLLS, CONES,  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION  
FOR TEXTILE MILLS  
SKEWERS  
AND SHUTTLES

MAIN FACTORY AND GENERAL OFFICES

LAWRENCE, MASS.

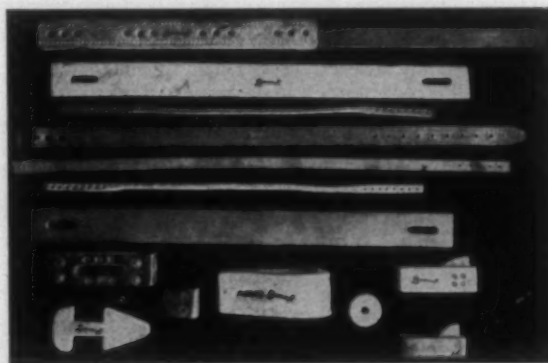


Illustration Shows a Few of the Different  
Straps Manufactured By Us

All of our textile leathers are manufactured from Oak Tan and Hairon Leather. Our Oak Tan Leathers are made from packer hides, selected for substance, weight and fibre strength. Our Hairon Leathers are made from foreign hides that are selected for textile purposes and are especially adapted for this work, owing to the extra length of the fibres.

We manufacture all types of textile leathers for cotton, woolen, worsted, silk and rayon looms.

## Bancroft Belting Co.

145 High St.

Boston, Mass.

Southern Representatives

Ernest F. Culbreath  
602 Com. Bank Bldg.  
Charlotte, N. C.

Herbert Booth  
Claridge Manor Apts.  
Birmingham, Ala.



## British Price Control On Yarns Made From American Cotton Gains

Washington.—Further progress has been made in the control of prices of yarns manufactured in the United Kingdom from American cotton, it is stated by Commerce Department officials.

The newly legalized price agreement for the American ring spinning section of the Lancashire cotton industry, covering yarns from 28's upward, came into effect early in November. More than 70 firms owning some 4,447,000 spindles have been affected by the pact, under which quotations on all ring yarns spun from American cotton from 30's to 46's were reduced one-half pence per pound.

The whole range of American mule weft yarns now is covered by legally binding price schemes.

Meanwhile, it is reported that proposals of the Manchester Textile Institute for standardization of textile terms and the unification of textile testing methods are reported to be receiving increasing support.

Important trade organizations have indicated their willingness to be represented on the proposed advisory committee, which is to receive suggestions for standardization, according to Commerce Department advice.

## See Little Chance For Processing Tax

Washington.—With the new farm bill en route to the White House for presidential approval, there was some discussion among Congressmen of Senator Pope's proposal to bring forward processing taxes on cotton and wheat in an effort to obtain partial "parity" payments for these crops. General opinion was, however, that no such taxes would be voted this year.

As the bill stands, it confines benefits to the present soil conservation payments of 500 million dollars annually. Of this sum, it is estimated 100 million dollars to 120 million dollars will go to cotton. This is in addition to the "adjustment" payments of 130 million dollars for 1937 cotton.

"What the idea of all the crowd at church?"

"There's a traveling salesman down there confessing his sins."

# Index To Advertisers

Where a — appears opposite a name it indicates that the advertisement does not appear in this issue.

	Page		Page
—A—		—J—	
Abbott Machine Co.	—	Jackson Lumber Co.	—
Acme Steel Co.	—	Jacobs, E. H. Mfg. Co., Inc.	—
Akron Belting Co.	—	Johnson, Chas. B.	—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.	—	—K—	
American Blower Corp.	—	Keever Starch Co.	—
American Casablanca Corp.	16	Kennedy, W. A.	23
American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp.	—	—L—	
American Moistening Co.	—	Laurel Soap Mfg. Co., Inc.	—
American Paper Tube Co.	—	Luttrell & Co., C. E.	—
Armstrong Cork Products Co.	—	—M—	
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.	—	McLeod, Inc., Wm.	20
Ashworth Bros.	13	Maguire, John P. & Co.	—
—B—		Marrow Machine Co., The	14
Bahnsen Co.	—	—N—	
Baily, Joshua L. & Co.	28	National Oil Products Co.	—
Bancroft Belting Co.	25	National Ring Traveler Co.	21
Barber-Colman Co.	—	Nelsler Mills Co., Inc.	—
Bismark Hotel	—	New England Bobbin & Shuttle Co.	21
Bond Co., Chas.	—	N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co.	—
Borne, Scrymser Co.	—	Noone, Wm. R. & Co.	—
Brookmire, Inc.	—	Norlander Machine Co.	—
Brown, David Co.	25	Norma-Hoffmann Bearings Corp.	—
Brown, D. P. & Co.	—	—O—	
Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W.	—	Old Dominion Box Co., Inc.	—
—C—		Onyx Oil & Chemical Co.	15
Campbell, John & Co.	—	—P—	
Carolina Refractories Co.	29	Parks-Cramer Co.	Back Cover
Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc.	—	Perkins, B. F. & Son, Inc.	—
Charlotte Leather Belting Co.	21	Provident Life & Accident Ins. Co.	—
Chelsea Hotel	—	—R—	
Ciba Co., Inc.	—	Rhoads, J. E. & Sons	—
Clark Publishing Co.	—	R. I. Tool Co.	—
Clinton Co.	14	Rice Dobby Chain Co.	15
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works	—	Roy, B. S. & Son Co.	—
Curran & Barry	28	—S—	
Cutler Co., Roger W.	—	Saco-Lowell Shops	—
—D—		Safety Belt-Lacer Co.	—
Dary Ring Traveler Co.	22	Schachner Belting Co.	—
Daughtry Sheet Metal Co.	—	Seydel Chemical Co.	—
Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc.	28	Seydel-Woolley & Co.	24
Denison Mfg. Co.	20	Sherwin-Williams Co.	—
DeWitt Hotels	—	Signode Steel Strapping Co.	—
Dickson & Co., R. S.	29	Sipp-Eastwood Corp.	—
Dillard Paper Co.	—	Socony-Vacuum Oil Co.	Insert
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.	—	Soluol Corp.	—
Doherty Florida Hotels	24	Solvay Sales Corp.	—
Drake Corporation	7	Sonoco Products	Front Cover
Dronfield Bros.	16	Southern Ry.	—
Dunning & Boschert Press Co.	22	Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.	—
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co.	—	Staley Sales Corp.	—
—E—		Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.	9
Eaton, Paul B.	27	Stein, Hall & Co.	—
Emmons Loom Harness Co.	—	Sterling Ring Traveler Co.	—
Engineering Sales Co.	14	Stevens, J. P. & Co., Inc.	28
Enka, American	—	Swan-Finch Oil Co.	—
Excel Mfg. Co.	29	—T—	
—F—		Terrell Machine Co.	—
Foster Machine Co.	—	Texas Co., The	—
Benjamin Franklin Hotel	—	Textile Apron Co.	—
Franklin Machine Co.	—	Textile-Finishing Machinery Co.	—
Franklin Process Co.	—	Textile Shop, The	—
—G—		—U—	
Garland Mfg. Co.	28	U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co.	—
General Coal Co.	—	U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co.	—
General Dyestuff Corp.	—	U. S. Ring Traveler Co.	17
General Electric Co.	—	Universal Winding Co.	—
General Electric Vapor Lamp Co.	—	—V—	
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	—	Veeder-Root, Inc.	—
Grasselli Chemical Co., The	—	Victor Ring Traveler Co.	—
Greene-McCord Corp.	22	Viscose Co.	—
Greenville Belting Co.	27	Vogel, Joseph A. Co.	35
Gulf Refining Co.	—	—W—	
—H—		WAK, Inc.	23
H & B American Machine Co.	—	Wallerstein Corp.	—
Harding & Heal	29	Wellington, Sears Co.	—
Hart Products Corp.	—	Whitin Machine Works	2
Hercules Powder Co.	11	Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.	35
Hermas Machine Co.	—	Williams, I. B. & Sons	—
Holbrook Rawhide Co.	—	Windle & Co., J. H.	—
Houghton, E. F. & Co.	—	Wolf, Jacques & Co.	—
Houghton Wool Co.	14	Wytheville Woolen Mills	—
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.	—		
Hyatt Bearings Div. of G. M. C.	—		



# Classified Department

**PAUL B. EATON**
**PATENT ATTORNEY**

 1408 Johnston Bldg.  
Charlotte, N. C.

 514 Munsey Bldg.  
Washington, D. C.

 Former Member Examining Corps  
U. S. Patent Office

**ORNAMENTALS**—Pink Dogwood, Purple Magnolias, Grafted Holly, Finest Shrubs, Evergreens, Roses, Bulbs, Perennials, and Fruit Trees. Attractive prices. Write for list. Ellis Nurseries, Dept. T, Griffin, Ga.

**WANTED**—Job as overseer small card room. Plenty practical experience. Capable of improving on run down job. Will consider other jobs in card room. Address Box 781, Macon, Ga.

**WANTED**—Overseer carding, second shift. Must be thoroughly familiar with all card room machinery and good manager of help. Experience on colored work helpful. Address Box 174, Lexington, N. C.

We Manufacture Leather Belting

## GREENVILLE BELTING CO. GREENVILLE, S. C.



Belting, 2" for Looms, 3" for Spinning Frames and Cards, 4" and up for Counters and Motors, 20" and up for Main Drives, are all made from Center Stock—right in our factory in Greenville.

### Cotton Textile Institute Issues Swatch Book

"All American Selections," showing the new ideas in cotton styling in unusually varied expression, make up the new 1938 spring and summer swatch book, just published by the Cotton Textile Institute.

More than twenty-two thousand copies are now in the course of distribution to fashion editors, writers, retail merchandising and promotion executives, cutters, teachers, and other consumer group leaders.

Every phase of the new season's fashions is smartly mirrored in the new cottons. Fifty-nine representative fabrics selected by fashion authorities from the editorial staffs of the Dry Goods Economist, Fabrics, Harper's Bazaar, Vogue, and Women's Wear Daily, are presented to show eight groups of cottons of outstanding fashion interest. They include mannish cottons as "fashion's biggest news story of 1938"; piques, with emphasis on the cloky versions, cords of varied types "that tie-up fashion traffic"; the "champion" sports cottons; slubs "that break up cord weaves and stripes"; "sheers" with new personalities; crinkles "that provide the newest wrinkle for tailored daytime and soft evening dresses"; and prints "from round the world."

The colors of the new styled cottons are kaleidoscopic. Foremost are the violet hues with an especially varied and important range shading from lavender to plum, and the deep

grape tones. "Paris Blue" is stressed; aqua blue persists and dusty slate blue is reborn. Pre-eminent among the pinks are "shocking" and the peach tones. Greens run from the fresh yellow-green of new leaves to deep blue-grass tints. There are warm splashes of sunny yellow and orange, vivid bursts of red, and scintillating black and white color sophistications.

### Italy Reports Use Of Glass Textiles for Fire Fighting

Utilization of glass textiles for firemen's uniforms in Italy is reported to the *British Silk Journal* and *Rayon World* in a dispatch from Rome.

From headgear to shoes, these men are covered with a material very similar to asbestos but softer, more resistant and cheaper, say the reports.

It is stated the Italian glass material is fire-resisting and recent experiments have proved that firemen wearing glass gloves and glass garments can handle burning objects with immunity.

The material is reported to have been invented by an Italian chemist, a Signor Modigliani, and was evolved from an old formula left by Leonardo da Vinci 400 years ago.

### To Appeal Mill Liquidation Order

Greenville, S. C.—Master in Equity E. Inman has served notice

that the Southern Worsted Corporation of Greenville, capitalized at \$1,259,700, would appeal to Common Pleas Court his recommendation that the company be dissolved.

He said the matter would likely be brought before Judge G. Dewey Oxner, resident circuit judge, or Judge Hayne F. Rice of Aiken, here on a regular circuit assignment.

Action to liquidate the corporation was instituted last April by a group of preferred stockholders who alleged the mill had failed to pay dividends.

Following considerable taking of testimony, Inman earlier this month recommended that the corporation be dissolved since, he said, a group of controlling common stockholders sought to profit by handling buying and selling accounts of the mill.

### Toccoa, Ga., Secures Spool Thread Factory

Toccoa, Ga.—A new industry here, a spool thread manufacturing concern, with F. W. Thomas, vice-president and general manager, has gotten into operations.

The parent company of the Toccoa unit is reported to have been operating in the United States and in several foreign countries for more than 125 years.

An eight-hour shift will be maintained for the present. More than 100 men and women operatives will be given employment at the beginning of operations, it is stated, these being gradually added.

The new industry is housed in a remodeled building which formerly housed the Capps Cotton Mills. The new company has likewise constructed a new addition, which was built to join the main building. This new department measures 65 feet.

### Gear Weighing One Ton Is Produced At Gastonia

Gastonia, N. C.—What was said to be the largest gear ever manufactured in the Carolinas, and one of the largest on record, was shipped this week by the Ferguson Gear Works of Gastonia, to the Shearer Machine Company of Atlanta, Ga. It was made of steel and weighed 2,000 pounds before being finally dressed. It was five feet in diameter. The smallest gear this firm makes is one quarter of an inch in diameter. The Ferguson Company, in business 35 years and for 14 years in Gastonia, ships gears of its make to every State in the Union and to several foreign countries.

## SELLING AGENTS for SOUTHERN COTTON GOODS

### Deering Milliken & Co.

Incorporated

79-83 Leonard St.

New York

330 West Adams Street, Chicago

## CURRAN & BARRY

320 Broadway

New York, N. Y.

Domestic

Export

MERCHANDISING

Joshua L. Baily & Co.

10-12 Thomas St.

New York



## Cotton Goods Markets

New York.—In spite of sales by second hand sellers at less than prices quoted by mills, the mills have held their prices firm and are of the opinion that the situation as a whole is not discouraging.

The prospect of the passage of the amended farm bill has been encouraging. Should this occur, the Smith plan of impounding five million bales of loan cotton until August of 1939 is expected to result in lifting the price of cotton above the loan value, and that it will set off a great deal of potential buying of gray cloths.

Last week saw very fair first-hand purchasing of print cloths, sheetings and osnaburgs to the bag trade. Observers close to this trade declared the purchases reflected a growing confidence in current values. Quite a little of the sheeting yardage was covered for deliveries through April.

Slub yarn broadcloths have been in active demand during parts of the past week and it was reported that 11 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents and upward was paid for the small spot lots available. Mills, it was reported, were willing to consider contracts for late March and early April delivery at 11 cents, but the trade seemed to be interested mainly in spot and nearby goods. Slubs at present are the brightest spot in the combed division and a number of mills are now regretting the fact that they made no provision to supply the demand that developed about four weeks ago and has continued brisk.

It is believed that the colored goods situation has been cleared up by the reductions in prices of chambrays and denims. Jobbers' stocks are believed to be low at this time, due to the fact that they have been waiting for this price reduction, and manufacturers are optimistic over the outlook for the near future at least.

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	3 $\frac{7}{8}$
Gray goods, 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ -in., 64x60s	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	6 $\frac{5}{8}$
Tickings, 8-ounce	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Denims, 28-in.	11
Brown sheetings, standard	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	5 $\frac{3}{8}$
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	6 $\frac{3}{8}$
Staple ginghams	10

J. P. STEVENS & CO. Inc.

*Selling Agents*

40-46 Leonard St., New York



## Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia, Pa.—Cotton yarns continue sluggish and unsettled, with immediate prospects of better business still a matter of conjecture even among the optimistic. Conditions with regard to differentials between weaving and knitting counts and spinners' margins are in marked contrast to conditions a year ago when spinners' margins were wide and there was a large differential between such yarns as 20s two-ply and the same size in singles. Now it is possible to buy ply for about the same as single.

Spinners claim that quoted prices are still under their manufacturing costs, in both carded and combed numbers, based on the present low operating schedule. Spinners are running out of orders booked a few weeks ago when it looked as if the market was beginning to look up for cotton yarns. Most of the orders booked at that time were for immediate delivery, and there have been too few repeat orders to be satisfactory.

One encouraging report is that there is comparatively little distress yarn available, although there have also been reports to the contrary. Carded yarn sales in January nearly equalled sales for both November and December, but it is said that much of the January purchasing was for immediate use, and that consumers' stocks are in about the same condition they were the first of the year.

There is still the unsettling condition of accepting new orders at greatly reduced prices so that orders booked at good prices last fall or summer may be shipped. This tends to confuse the market, and indicates much lower prices than is actually the case. This condition is likely to continue to come up at times when there is a drop in the market, unless the effort of the Southern Combed and Carded Yarn Spinners to get through a uniform sales contract is successful.

### Southern Single Skeins

8s	17½
10s	18
12s	18½
14s	19
20s	20
26s	23
30s	25
36s	28
40s	30

### Southern Single Warps

10s	18
12s	18½
14s	19
16s	19½
20s	20
26s	23
30s	25
40s	30

### Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps

8s	18
10s	18½
12s	19
16s	20
20s	21
24s	23
26s	24
30s	26
36s	29
40s	30

### Southern Two-Ply Skeins

8s	18
10s	18½
12s	19
14s	19½
16s	20
20s	21
24s	23
26s	24
30s	26
40s	30

### Two-Ply Plush Grade

12s	19½
16s	21
20s	21½
30s	26½

### Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply

8s	18½
10s	19
12s	19½
14s	20
16s	20½
20s	21½

### Carpet Yarns

Tinged, 8-lb., 8s, 3 and 4-ply	16
Colored strips, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	18
White carpets, 8s, 3 and 4-ply	17½

### Part Waste Insulated Yarns

8s, 1-ply	14½
8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	19
10s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	15½
12s, 2-ply	16
20s, 2-ply	19½
16s, 2-ply	18
30s, 2-ply	24

### Southern Frame Cones

8s	17
10s	17½
12s	18
14s	18½
16s	19
20s	20
22s	21
24s	22
26s	23
28s	24
30s	25

## HARDING & HEAL

ESTABLISHED 1888

### PRINTERS

Manufacturers of One Time Carbon Forms

102-104 GREENWICH STREET

NEW YORK, N. Y.

REPRESENTATION IN THE SOUTH



THE SNAPPFORM



## LONGER LASTING BOILER FURNACES

"Boiler furnaces lined with CARECO last two to four times longer than those lined with fire brick. Write for quotation."

CAROLINA REFRACTORIES CO.  
Hartsville, S. C.

## SOUTHERN TEXTILE STOCKS

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Since the beginning of our organization in 1919, we have traded actively in Southern Cotton Mill stocks

List your stocks for sale with us

## R. S. DICKSON & CO.

Charlotte

New York Chicago Richmond Raleigh Columbia

## FOR SALE

Real Estate, Including Buildings, Machinery and Equipment, of

## Excell Mfg. Co.

Lincolnton, N. C.

Plant equipped with modern machinery for the manufacture of thread yarns and beadspreads.

For detailed list of machinery and other information, call on or write

## R. P. Deal, Receiver

Lincolnton, N. C.



## Visiting The Mills

By Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs (Aunt Becky)

### AUGUSTA, GA.

Augusta, one of the principal cities of Georgia, has many wonderful attractions, and is rich in history. Broad street is everything its name implies, and this writer knows no other street, unless it be Canal street in New Orleans, that is anything like as broad and roomy.

The Savannah River separates Georgia and South Carolina at this point. Higher up, this river is called Tugaloo. Part of Augusta is in South Carolina, and is called North Augusta. This is a very pretty part of the city.

There are several textile plants in Augusta, but the Sibley and Enterprise Mills are the most friendly and interesting we have visited. The officials of both mills are the same, and a mighty fine group they are. General Superintendent D. R. Senn is probably the best loved man in the group. He has been here a long time, has always been genuinely interested in the well being of the operatives, and knows more of them than any other man in the organization.

#### Enterprise Manufacturing Co.

I had the pleasure of meeting Secretary and Treasurer Lombard Fortson, who is truly a delightful person—friendly and gracious. Enterprise mill office is graced by two charming young ladies, Miss Ruby Phillips is secretary to Superintendent W. E. Rambow, and Miss Elizabeth Senn is secretary to Paymaster Geo. Summerell.

Overseers are Ed Harmon, carding; M. B. Baldwin, spinning; B. F. Pennington, weaver; E. B. Creed, cloth room; S. M. McLin, master mechanic; C. L. Williams, yard overseer. Mr. Creed and Superintendent Rambow gave me two pretty dresses—lovely noble goods. The cloth room is an interesting study in styles and colors.

Many improvements are being made here—among them being the installation of long draft roving and spinning. Everything is delightfully clean and orderly, and the operatives look happy and prosperous. We used to hear people say that mills on colored goods could not be kept clean, nor could the people in them look presentable. But we find many colored goods mills that are models of neatness and cleanliness.

William Croft Edwards and J. T. Sims are progressive young section men in the spinning room. Homer Drake is a live-wire section man in the spooling department. These young men are working and studying to fit themselves for promotions when vacancies occur.

### Long Service Records

There are families here up to the third and fourth generations. Yancy Powell, in the roller shop, has been with this company 56 years and still going strong. John Simms, card grinder, has been here 43 years. Will McDowell, in the cloth room, has 40 years to his credit, and Rachael Johnson, in the cloth room, age 73, has been working here 37 years. General Superintendent Senn and Superintendent Rambow are proud of this old lady and her loyal service, give her easy tasks, and make her happy in the thought that she can still make her own living, independent of charity or old age assistance—all honor to her.

### Lunch With the Rambows

The latch string always hangs on the outside for "Aunt Becky" and we pulled it in time for lunch—and my! how that good wholesome meal was enjoyed. Mr. and Mrs. Rambow are a congenial couple and know how to make one feel at home. If Superintendent and Mrs. W. A. Hunt of Pickett Mill, High Point, N. C., didn't have burning ears during the noon hour that day, there's no virtue in "signs"—for we sure did "talk about them"—and wished they were with us.

Earl Rambow, the only child, is now a grown young man over six feet tall and weighs nearly 200 pounds; he is in Clemson College and making his parents proud of his record.

It is always a pleasure to visit the Rambows. Their conversation is elevating and inspirational, and their home is typical of old-time Southern hospitality.

### DARLINGTON, S. C.

#### Darlington Manufacturing Co.

Every time I go to Darlington, it is either raining or so cloudy that I can't take pictures. But it isn't so far, and I hope to run down there when spring wraps a mantle of beauty all over the place, and get some views that will do justice to this pretty mill and surroundings. I never stop and look at the grand old evergreen oaks that shade the mill lawn that I do not think of Joyce Kilmer's famous contribution:

"Poems are made by fools like me,  
But only God can make a tree."

"The groves were God's first temples, ere men learned to hew the shaft, and lay the architrave, and spread the



roof above them," wrote William Cullen Bryant. There's something terribly wrong with a person who does not love a tree, and especially such beautiful trees as those around Darlington.

The mill here is one of the nicest in the State. Work runs without friction, and the product—print cloth—is of excellent quality. Operatives take pride in their work and would be ashamed to do less than their best in each and every phase of manufacture.

W. F. Twitty, treasurer and general manager, and M. M. Yates, assistant treasurer, can always be counted on to deal squarely and fairly with each and every operative, and the operatives know and appreciate it.

An up-to-date Y. M. C. A., various community clubs, educational opportunities, athletics, etc., make this a live social center.

A. B. Sibley is the genial and efficient superintendent; W. E. McIntyre, carder; C. C. Emmett and J. H. Emory, second hands in carding; Will Dees, a promising section man.

W. T. Maddox and A. R. Small, second hands in spinning; Robert Edwards, Roland Dixon and Pat Kelley, section men; W. T. O'Shields and W. F. Pettit, overseers weaving; W. H. Baxley, R. E. Taylor and C. B. Gainey, second hands in weaving; A. E. Hutchinson, section; W. F. Flemming, cloth room; W. W. Hancock, master mechanic; W. H. Truett, yard; J. Frank Williams and Franklin Weaver, timekeepers.

### **SALISBURY, N. C.**

#### **Salisbury Cotton Mills Improving Village**

Talk about "primping up"—you should take a look at Salisbury Cotton Mill village. Cement sidewalks, like gay silver ribbons, have covered the old red muddy walks to and from the pretty mill. And are the people proud? I guess no one ever will leave there now, except to go to the cemetery. In fact, there are people here—plenty of them—who worked here over 33 years ago when "Uncle Jeems" and "Aunt Becky" did.

It would be hard to find finer people than those who work here in the various departments. Some of the best preachers in the State formerly made a good living in old Salisbury Cotton Mill. One of the leading Presbyterian preachers, Rev. Mr. Taylor, was reared here. Rev. Ralph Bridges, an Episcopal minister, is the son of W. F., overseer of carding.

Many others—leaders in various lines of business, were former operatives here, and have the kindest of feelings for this grand old textile mill that gave them an opportunity to make good.

The product is colored goods, bed ticking, chevots and other heavy goods. There are around 550 employees on the two shifts, good citizens and church-going people.

One of the nicest churches in the city is the Baptist Church on Salisbury Mill village.

The old "Yankee Cemetery," with walls of stone covered in ivy, with hundreds of graves and numerous fine monuments, winding walks and marvelous shade trees, is near this mill and visited by thousands every year.

#### **Officials and Key Men**

There is not a more courteous or friendly group to be found in any place than in Salisbury Mill office. C. S.

Morris, president, has been here 32 years; C. S. Morris, Jr., is secretary and treasurer; B. M. Bowen, superintendent; F. W. Brides, carder; W. S. Hartsell, spinner; F. W. Wellmann, weaver; W. W. Linder, master mechanic; F. J. Murdock, in dyeing; T. R. Simpson, in slashing, and G. W. Bost are other key men—and all read *The Textile Bulletin*.

### **Franklin Process Co. Earns \$2.25 Per Share**

Providence, R. I.—Dividends earned in 1937 by Franklin Process Company amounted to \$2.25 per share, according to announcement made at a recent stockholders' meeting. The Southern Franklin Process Company earned dividends for the year totaling 35c per share. The Western Franklin Process Company, also an affiliate, is in process of liquidation.

### **Data Given On Plans for Output of Fiber From Soya Bean Cake**

Further details of the process for the production of a synthetic wool-like fiber from soya beans, previously reported, is available from abroad.

The company concerned is known as "Showa Sangyo Kaisha," which has a capital of about 7,500,000 yen. The new factory is being built in the Kanagawa province, which will utilize the albumin of the soya beans and it is hoped that production will be started in April. It is expected that the output in the beginning will be five tons of fiber a day for which 40 tons of soya bean cakes will be utilized.

The great cheapness of the process is said to be one of its great advantages. Production costs are estimated at 40 sen per pound as against 60 sen for staple fiber made from cellulose, 80 sen for rayon and 5.50 yen per pound of sheep's wool yarn. Many of the characteristics of natural wool are said to be present in the synthetic product.

Experiments made at the Showa concern's factory in Oshima in the Tokyo province are said to have given excellent results.

### **Cotton-Textile Institute Soon To File Tariff Brief**

The final time limit for the presentation of briefs protesting tariff reductions in the proposed trade agreement with Great Britain is February 19th, the industry is reminded by The Cotton-Textile Institute.

On or before that date the Institute will file with the Committee on Reciprocity Information a comprehensive brief objecting to tariff reductions on cotton goods imports. Almost the entire range of cotton goods produced in America is being considered for possible tariff decreases.

The State Department, as previously noted, has issued a supplemental list of additional classifications, including corduroys, plushes and chenilles, terry-woven fabrics, terry-woven towels and "all manufactures, wholly or in chief value of cotton, not specially provided for."

# Southern Sources of Supply

## For Equipment, Parts, Material, Service

Following are the addresses of Southern plants, warehouses, offices, and representatives of manufacturers of textile equipment and supplies who advertise regularly in TEXTILE BULLETIN. We realize that operating executives are frequently in urgent need of information service, equipment, parts and materials, and believe this guide will prove of real value to our subscribers.

**ABBOTT MACHINE CO.**, Wilton, N. H. Sou. Agt., L. S. Ligon, Greenville, S. C.

**ACME STEEL CO., THE**, 2840 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Sales Offices: Georgia—Atlanta, Acme Steel Co. of Ga., Inc., 603 Stewart Ave.; F. H. Webb, Mgr., 1281 Oxford Rd., N. E.; C. A. Carrell, 2135 Cascade Rd., S. W. North Carolina—Charlotte, F. G. German, 1617 Beverly Drive, South Carolina—Greenville, G. R. Easley, 107 Manly St. Tennessee—Signal Mountain, W. G. Polley, 802 James Blvd. Florida—Orlando, R. N. Sillars, 605 E. Gore Ave. Louisiana—New Orleans, J. C. Brill, 518 Gravier St.

**AKRON BELTING CO.**, Akron, O. Sou. Branches, 914 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; 905 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; 390 S. Second St., Memphis, Tenn.

**ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO.**, Milwaukee, Wis. Sou. Sales Offices: Atlanta, Ga., Healey Bldg., Berrien Moore, Mgr.; Baltimore, Md., Lexington Bldg., A. T. Jacobson, Mgr.; Birmingham, Ala., Webb Crawford Bldg., John J. Greagan, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C., Johnston Bldg., William Parker, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn., Tennessee Electric Power Bldg., D. S. Kerr, Mgr.; Cincinnati, O., First National Bank Bldg., W. G. May, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex., Santa Fe Bldg., E. W. Burbank, Mgr.; Houston, Tex., Shell Bldg., K. P. Ribble, Mgr.; New Orleans, La., Canal Bank Bldg., F. W. Stevens, Mgr.; Richmond, Va., Electric Bldg., C. L. Crosby, Mgr.; St. Louis, Mo., Railway Exchange Bldg., C. L. Orth, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex., Frost National Bank Bldg., Earl R. Hurry, Mgr.; Tampa, Fla., 415 Hampton St., H. C. Flanagan, Mgr.; Tulsa, Okla., 18 North Guthrie St., D. M. McCargar, Mgr.; Washington, D. C., Southern Bldg., H. C. Hood, Mgr.

**AMERICAN BLOWER CORP.**, Detroit, Mich. Sou. Offices: Court Square Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; 1211 Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Rooms 716-19 101 Marietta St. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; 846 Baronne St., New Orleans, La.; 1005-6 American Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio; 619 Mercantile Bldg., Dallas, Tex.; 201 Petroleum Bldg., 1314 Texas Ave., Houston, Tex.; 310 Mutual Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.; 620 S. 5th St., Architects & Bldrs. Exhibit Bldg., Louisville, Ky.; 1433 Oliver Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.; 7 North 6th St., Richmond, Va.

**AMERICAN CASABLANCAS CORP.**, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Warehouse, 1009 W. Morehead St. F. Casablanco and J. Casablanco, Executives; J. Rabasa, Technical Expert.

**AMERICAN COOLAIR CORP.**, Jacksonville, Fla. J. E. Graves, Jr., secretary-treasurer. Factory ventilating engineer, Clark R. Trimble, 205 Cottage Place, Charlotte, N. C.

**AMERICAN CYANAMID & CHEMICAL CORP.**, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 822 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; Hugh Puckett, Asst. Sou. Sales Mgr.

**AMERICAN ENKA CORP.**, 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep., R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

**AMERICAN MOISTENING CO.**, Providence, R. I. Southern plant, Charlotte, N. C.

**AMERICAN PAPER TUBE CO.**, Woonsocket, R. I. Sou. Rep., Ernest F. Culbreath, P. O. Box 11, Charlotte, N. C.

**ARMSTRONG CORK PRODUCTS CO.** (Textile Division), Lancaster, Pa. Sou. Office, 33 Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C. T. L. Hill.

**ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., Inc.**, Providence, R. I. Frank W. Johnson, Sou. Mgr., Box 1268, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Robert E. Buck, Box 904, Greenville, S. C.; Harold T. Buck, 1615 12th St., Columbus, Ga.; W. Chester Cobb, Hotel Russell Erskine, Huntsville, Ala.; D. Floyd Burns, Jr., Box 198, Durham, N. C.

**ASHWORTH BROS., Inc.**, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices, 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep., Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

**ATLANTA HARNESS & REED MFG. CO.**, Atlanta, Ga. Succeeded by Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., Atlanta Division. (See this company's listing.)

**BAHNSON CO., THE**, Winston-Salem, N. C. North and South Carolina Reps., S. C. Stimson, Winston-Salem, N. C. Sou. Rep., I. L. Brown, 886 Drewery St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. Northern Rep., F. S. Frambach, 703 Embree Crescent, Westfield, N. J. Western Rep., D. D. Smith, 906 W. Lovell St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

**BANCROFT BELTING CO.**, Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Ernest F. Culbreath, 602 Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Herbert Booth, Claridge Manor Apt., Birmingham, Ala.

**BARBER-COLMAN CO.**, Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office, 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

**CHARLES BOND CO.**, 617 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps., Harold C. Smith, Greenville, S. C.; Harold C. Smith, Jr., Greenville, S. C.; John C. Turner, P. O. Box 1344, Atlanta, Ga.

**BORNE, SCRYMSEY CO.**, 17 Battery Place, New York City. Sou. Mgr., H. L. Sleever, P. O. Box 1169, Charlotte, N. C. Sales Reps., W. B. Uhler, 608 Palmetto St., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. C. Young, 1216 Kenilworth Ave., Charlotte, N. C.; John Ferguson, 303 Hill St., LaGrange, Ga.

**BROWN CO., DAVID**, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps., Ralph Gossett, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; William J. Moore,

Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Russell A. Singleton Co., Inc., Dallas, Tex.

**BUTTERWORTH & SONS CO.**, H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep., J. H. Zahn, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

**CAMPBELL & CO., JOHN**, 75 Hudson St., New York City. Sou. Reps., M. L. Kirby, P. O. Box 432, West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.; A. Max Browning, Hillsboro, N. C.

**CAROLINA REFRACTORIES CO.**, Hartsville, S. C.

**CHARLOTTE CHEMICAL LABORATORIES, Inc.**, Charlotte, N. C.

**CHARLOTTE LEATHER BELTING CO.**, Charlotte, N. C.

**CIBA CO., Inc.**, Greenwich and Morton Sts., New York City. Sou. Offices and Warehouses, Charlotte, N. C.

**CLINTON CO.**, Clinton, Iowa. Luther Knowles, Sou. Agt., Box 127, Telephone 2-2486, Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Grady Gilbert, Telephone 1132, Concord, N. C.; Clinton Sales Co., Inc., W. T. Smith, 2 Morgan Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Lee Gilbert, Box 481, Tel. 2913, Spartanburg, S. C.; A. C. Boyd, 1071 Bellevue Drive, N. E., Tel. Hemlock 7055, Atlanta, Ga.; Dana H. Alexander (Mill and Paper Starch Div.), Birmingham, Ala. Stocks carried at Carolina Transfer & Storage Co., Charlotte; Consolidated Brokerage Co., Greenville, S. C.; Atlanta Service Warehouse, Atlanta.

**COOLING & AIR CONDITIONING CORP., THE**, 101 Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga. J. C. Marlow, Mgr.; 708 Guilford Bldg., Greensboro, N. C. A. B. Wason, Mgr.

**CROMPTON & KNOWLES LOOM WORKS**, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Plant, Charlotte, N. C.

**CUTLER, ROGER W.**, 141 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C. Southern Tape Agent: Byrd Miller, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C. Roll Agents: Dixie Roller Shop, Rockingham, N. C.; A. J. Whittemore & Sons, Burlington, N. C.; Dixie Roll & Cot Co., Macon, Ga.; Morrow Roller Shop, Albemarle, N. C.; Greenville Roll & Leather Co., Greenville, S. C. Take Up Roll Agent: M. Bradford Hodges, Box 752, Atlanta, Ga.

**DARY RING TRAVELER CO.**, Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep., John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 843, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.

**DAUGHTRY SHEET METAL CO.**, Charlotte, N. C.

**DENISON MFG. CO., THE**, 145 Lyman St., Asheville, N. C. Sou. Rep., L. B. Denison, Genl. Mgr.

**DILLARD PAPER CO.**, Greensboro, N. C., Greenville, S. C., Charlotte, N. C.

**DRAKE CORP.**, Norfolk, Va.

**DRAPER CORPORATION**, Hopedale, Mass. Sou. Rep., E. N. Darrin, Vice-Pres.; Sou. Offices and Warehouses, 242 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; W. M. Mitchell, Spartanburg, S. C.; Clare H. Draper, Jr.

**DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., Inc.**, E. I., Organic Chemicals Dept., Dyestuffs and Fine Chemicals Div., Wilmington, Del. John L. Dabbs, Sou. Sales Mgr.; D. C. Newman, Asst. Sou. Sales Mgr.; J. D. Sandridge, Asst. Sou. Sales Mgr.; E. P. Davidson, Asst. Mgr. Technical. Sou. Warehouses, 414 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C. Reps., C. H. Asbury, H. B. Constable, J. P. Franklin, J. F. Gardner, L. E. Green, M. D. Haney, W. R. Ivey, S. A. Pettus, A. W. Picken, N. R. Vieira, Charlotte Office; J. T. McGregor, Jr., James A. Kidd, 1035 Jefferson Standard Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; John L. Dabbs, Jr., G. H. Boyd, 804 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; R. D. Sloan, T. R. Johnson, Greenville, S. C.; W. F. Crayton, Adam Fisher, Jr., W. A. Howard, Columbus, Ga.; J. A. Franklin, Augusta, Ga.; Tom Taylor, Newnan, Ga.

**DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., E. I.**, Grasselli Chemicals Dept., Wilmington, Del. Howard J. Smith, Dist. Sales Mgr., W. F. Hummel, Salesman, 414 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.

**DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., E. I.**, Rayon Div., F. H. Coker, Dist. Sales Mgr., 414 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C. Acetate Div., J. J. Cook, Dist. Sales Mgr., 414 S. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.

**DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., Inc.**, E. I., The R & H Chemicals Dept., Wilmington, Del. R. M. Levy, Dist. Sales Mgr., 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.

**EATON, PAUL B.**, 213 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

**ENGINEERING SALES CO.**, 217 Builders' Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., S. R. and V. G. Brookshire.

**FOSTER MACHINE CO.**, Westfield, Mass. Sou. Office, 813 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

**FRANKLIN MACHINE CO.**, 44 Cross St., Providence, R. I.

**FRANKLIN PROCESS CO.**, Providence, R. I. Sou. Plants, Greenville, S. C., and Chattanooga, Tenn.



**GENERAL COAL CO.**, 1215 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; C. L. Rowe, Sou. Sales Mgr. Reps., J. W. Lassiter, F. W. Reagan, E. H. Chapman, Charlotte, N. C.; J. C. Borden, Grace American Bldg., Richmond, Va.; D. H. R. Wigg, Wainwright Bldg., Norfolk, Va.; W. A. Counts, Law & Commerce Bldg., Bluefield, W. Va.; H. C. Moshell, Peoples Bank Bldg., Charleston, S. C.; P. W. Black, Greenville, S. C.; H. G. Thompson, Bristol, Tenn.

**GENERAL DYESTUFF CORP.**, 435 Hudson St., New York City, Sou. Office and Warehouse, 1101 S. Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.; B. A. Stigen, Mgr.

**GENERAL ELECTRIC CO.**, Schenectady, N. Y. Sou. Sales Offices and Warehouses, Atlanta, Ga.; E. H. Ginn, Dist. Mgr.; Charleston, W. Va.; W. L. Alston, Mgr.; Charlotte, N. C.; E. P. Coles, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex.; L. T. Blaisdell, Dist. Mgr.; Houston, Tex.; E. M. Wise, W. O'Hara, Mgrs.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; F. D. Hathway, B. F. Dunlap, Mgrs. Sou. Sales Offices, Birmingham, Ala.; R. T. Brooke, Mgr.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. O. McKinney, Mgr.; Ft. Worth, Tex.; A. H. Keen, Mgr.; Knoxville, Tenn.; A. B. Cox, Mgr.; Louisville, Ky.; E. B. Myrick, Mgr.; Memphis, Tenn.; G. O. McFarlane, Mgr.; Nashville, Tenn.; J. H. Barksdale, Mgr.; New Orleans, La.; B. Willard, Mgr.; Richmond, Va.; J. W. Hicklin, Mgr.; San Antonio, Tex.; I. A. Uhr, Mgr.; Sou. Service Shops, Atlanta, Ga.; W. J. Selbert, Mgr.; Dallas, Tex.; W. F. Kaston, Mgr.; Houston, Tex.; F. C. Bunker, Mgr.

**GENERAL ELECTRIC VAPOR LAMP CO.**, Hoboken, N. J. Sou. Reps., Frank E. Keener, 187 Spring St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.; C. N. Knapp, Commercial Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

**GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO., Inc.**, THE, Akron, O. Sou. Offices and Reps., W. C. Killick, 209-11 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; W. Reynolds Barker, 141 N. Myrtle Ave., Jacksonville, Fla.; C. O. Roome, 500-6 N. Carrollton Ave., New Orleans, La.; J. H. Nelberding, 1128 Union Ave., Memphis, Tenn.; W. R. Burtie, 3rd and Guthrie, Louisville, Ky.; R. G. Abbott, Allen and Broad Sts., Richmond, Va.; E. A. Filley and R. B. Warren, 214 Spring St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.; J. L. Sinclair, 700 S. 21st St., Birmingham, Ala.; Atlanta Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Battey Machinery Co., Rome, Ga.; Bluefield Supply Co., Bluefield, W. Va.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Knoxville Belting & Supply Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; Laurel Mach. & Fdry. Co., Laurel, Miss.; Orlando Armature Works, Orlando, Fla.; McComb Supply Co., Harlan, Ky.; and Jellico, Tenn.; Mills & Lupton Supply Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Mississippi Fdry. & Mach. Co., Jackson, Miss.; Moore-Handley Hdw. Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Morgan's, Inc., Savannah, Ga.; Mulberry Supply Co., Mulberry, Fla.; C. T. Patterson Co., Inc., New Orleans, La.; Pensacola Tool & Supply Corp., Pensacola, Fla.; I. W. Phillips, Tampa, Fla.; Pye-Barker Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Ralley Milam Hdw. Co., Miami, Fla.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Superior Iron Works & Supply Co., Shreveport, La.; Taylor Iron Works & Supply Co., Macon, Ga.; Textile Mill Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Tidewater Supply Co., Norfolk, Va.; Columbia, S. C.; Asheville, N. C.

**GREENVILLE BELTING CO.**, Greenville, S. C.

**GREENSBORO LOOM REED CO.**, Box 1375, Greensboro, N. C. Phone Greensboro 5071 collect. Geo. A. McFetters, Pres. and Mgr.; Geo. H. Batchelor, sales manager.

**GULF OIL CORPORATION OF PA.**, Successor to GULF REFINING CO., Pittsburgh, Pa. Division Sales Offices: Atlanta, Ga.; A. M. Wright, Greenville, S. C.; T. C. Scaffa, Spartanburg, S. C.; J. H. Hooten, Gastonia, N. C.; R. G. Burkhalter, Charlotte, N. C.; G. P. King, Jr., Augusta, Ga.; Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; New Orleans, La.; Houston, Tex.; Louisville, Ky.; Toledo, O.

**HART PRODUCTS CORP.**, 1440 Broadway, New York City, Sou. Mgr., Charles C. Clark, Box 274, Spartanburg, S. C. Sales Reps., Tally W. Piper, Box 534, Fairfax, Ala.; W. R. Sargent, Greenville, S. C.

**H & B AMERICAN MACHINE CO.**, Pawtucket, R. I. Sou. Offices, 815 The Citizens and Southern National Bank Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; J. C. Martin, Agt.; Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Elmer J. McVey, Mgr.; Fritz Sweifel, Fred Dickinson, Jim Miller, sales and service representatives.

**HERCULES POWDER COMPANY**, Wilmington, Del. Distributors—Burkart-Schier Chemical Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Hercules Powder Co., Paper Makers Chemical Div., Atlanta, Ga. Warehouses—American Storage and Warehouse Co., 505-513 Cedar St., Charlotte, N. C.; Textile Warehouse Co., 511-513 Rhett St., Greenville, S. C.; South Atlantic Bonded Warehouse Corp., Washington and Macon Sts., Greensboro, N. C.

**HERMAS MACHINE CO.**, Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep., Carolina Specialty Co., P. O. Box 520, Charlotte, N. C.

**HOLBROOK RAWHIDE CO.**, Providence, R. I. Sou. Distributors, Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., and Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Fulton Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; and Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Waters-Garland Co., Louisville, Ky.

**HOUGHTON & CO.**, E. F., 240 W. Somerset St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Sales Mgr., W. H. Brinkley, 1410 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Walter Andrews, 1306 Court Square Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; C. L. Elgert, 1306 Court Square Bldg., Baltimore, Md.; C. B. Kinney, 1410 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; D. O. Wylie, 1410 First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. J. Reilly, 2855 Peachtree, Apt. No. 45, Atlanta, Ga.; James A. Brittain, 1526 Sutherland Place, Homewood, Birmingham, Ala.; J. W. Byrnes, 333 St. Charles St., New Orleans, La.; B. E. Dodd, 333 St. Charles St., New Orleans, La.

**HOUGHTON WOOL CO.**, 253 Summer St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep., Jas. E. Taylor, P. O. Box 2084, Phone 3-3692, Charlotte, N. C.

**HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO.**, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office and Plant, 244 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Guy L. Melchor, Mgr., S. W. Rep., Russell A. Singleton, Mail Route 5, Dallas, Tex.

**KENNEDY CO.**, W. A., 814 S. Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C. W. A. Kennedy, Pres.

**JACOBS MFG. CO.**, E. H., Danielson, Conn. Sou. Rep., W. Irving Bullard, Pres., Charlotte, N. C. Mgr. Sou. Service Dept., S. B. Henderson, Greer, S. C.; Dan B. Griffin, Southern Sales Rep., E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co. Sou. Distributors, Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Textile Mill Supply Co., and Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Shelby Supply Co., Shelby, N. C.; Sullivan Hdw. Co., Anderson, S. C.; Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, S. C.; Industrial Supply Co., Clinton, S. C.; Carolina Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; Fulton Supply Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville Textile Mill Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; and Atlanta, Ga.; Young & Vann Supply Co., Birmingham, Ala.; Waters-Garland Co., Louisville, Ky.

**JACKSON LUMBER CO.**, Lockhart, Ala.

**KEEVER STARCH CO.**, Columbus, O. Sou. Office, 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agt. Sou. Warehouses, Greenville, S. C., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Reps., Claude B. Iler, P. O. Box 1383, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castle, 515 N. Church St., Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 1115 S. 26th St., Birmingham, Ala.

**LAUREL SOAP MFG. CO., Inc.**, 2607 E. Tioga St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Rep., A. Henry Gaede, P. O. Box 1083, Charlotte, N. C.

**McLEOD, INC.**, WILLIAM, 33 Elm St., Fall River, Mass. Sou. Rep., Edward Smith, Asheville, N. C.

**MAGUIRE & CO., JOHN P.**, 370 Fourth Ave., New York City, Sou. Rep., Taylor R. Durham, First National Bank Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

**THE MERROW MACHINE CO.**, 8 Laurel St., Hartford, Conn. E. W. Hollister, P. O. Box 721, Spartanburg, S. C.; R. B. Moreland, P. O. Box 895, Atlanta, Ga.

**MOCCASIN BUSHING CO.**, Chattanooga, Tenn. Sou. Jobbers: Odell Mill Supply Co., Greensboro, N. C.; Shelby Supply Co., Shelby, N. C.; Greenville Textile Supply Co., Greenville, S. C.; M. C. Thurston Co., Richmond, Va.; Ferebee-Johnson Co., Lynchburg, Va.; Knoxville Belting Co., Knoxville, Tenn.; Miss. Foundry & Mch. Co., Jackson, Miss.; Corinth Machine Co., Corinth, Miss.; Industrial Supplies Co., LaGrange, Ga.; Phillips Hdw. & Supply Co., Columbus, Ga.; Macon Supply Co., Macon, Ga.; Owen-Richards Co., Birmingham, Ala.

**NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS CO., Inc.**, Harrison, N. J. Sou. Offices and Plant, Cedar-town, Ga. Sou. Reps., D. Rion, Cedar-town, Ga.; C. E. Elphick, 100 Buist Ave., Greenville, S. C.; R. B. MacIntyre, care D. G. MacIntyre, Franklinton, N. C.; Paul Starke, 2026 Eaton Place, Baltimore, Md.; G. H. Small, 226 Bolling Road, Atlanta, Ga. Warehouse, Chattanooga, Tenn.

**NATIONAL RING TRAVELER CO.**, 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Agt., C. D. Taylor, Gaffney, S. C. Sou. Reps., L. E. Taylor, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.; Otto Pratt, Gaffney, S. C.; H. B. Askew, Box 272, Atlanta, Ga.

**NEW ENGLAND BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO.**, Nashua, N. H. Sou. Rep., D. C. Ragan, High Point, N. C.

**N. Y. & N. J. LUBRICANT CO.**, 292 Madison Ave., New York City, Sou. Office, 1000 W. Morehead St., Phone 3-7191, Charlotte, N. C., Spartanburg, S. C., Atlanta, Ga., Greenville, S. C.

**NORLANDER MACHINE CO.**, New Bedford, Mass. Sou. Plant, 213 W. Long St., Gastonia, N. C.

**NORMA-HOFFMANN BEARINGS CORP.**, Stamford, Conn. Sou. Rep., E. W. Lawrence, 1841 Plaza, Charlotte, N. C.

**ONYX OIL & CHEMICAL CO.**, Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep., Edwin W. Klumph, 2015 Dilworth Road, West, Charlotte, N. C.; Cliff C. Myers, 2131 Charlotte Drive, Charlotte, N. C.

**PARKS-CRAMER CO.**, Plants at Fitchburg, Mass., and Charlotte, N. C. Atlanta Office, Bona Allen Bldg.

**PERKINS & SON, Inc.**, B. F., Holyoke, Mass.

**PROVIDENT LIFE & ACCIDENT INS. CO.** (Group Accident and Health, and Welfare Plans Div.), Chattanooga, Tenn. Southeastern Div. Office, 203 Commercial Bldg., Gastonia, N. C.

**RHODE ISLAND TOOL CO.**, Providence, R. I. Sou. Rep., Henry Anner, Box 1515, Greenville, S. C.

**RHOADS, J. E. & SONS**, 35 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Reps., L. H. Schwoebel, 864 W. Fifth St., Winston-Salem, N. C.; J. W. Mitchell, Box 1589, Greenville, S. C.; A. S. Jay, 1600 S. 21st St., Birmingham, Ala.; J. T. Hoffman, 88 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Atlanta Store, C. R. Mitchell, Mgr., 88 Forsyth St., S. W., Phone Walnut 5915, Atlanta, Ga.

**ROY & SONS, B. S.**, Worcester, Mass. Sou. Office, 21 Byrd Blvd., Greenville, S. C.; John R. Roy, Representative.

**SACO-LOWELL SHOPS**, 60 Batterymarch St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Supply Depot, Charlotte, N. C.; Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent; Atlanta, Ga.; John L. Graves and Miles A. Comer, Selling Agents; Greenville, S. C.; H. P. Worth, Selling Agent.

**SEYDEL CHEMICAL CO.**, Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep., Harold P. Goller, Greenville, S. C.; Alexander W. Anderson, 10 Milton Ave., Edgewood, R. I.

**SEYDEL-WOOLLEY & CO.**, 748 Rice St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

**SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO., THE**, Cleveland, O. Sou. Warehouses: Richmond, 1315 E. Main St.; Savannah, 655 E. Liberty St.; Charlotte, 222 W. First St.; Spartanburg, 158 E. Main St.; Columbia, 1713 Main St.; Atlanta, 70 Broad St., N. W.; Columbus, 1038 Broadway; Nashville, 711 Church St.; Chattanooga, 826-28 Broad St.; Birmingham, 2016 Third Ave., N.; Montgomery, 33 Commerce St.; Knoxville, 314 S. Gay St. Sou. Reps., E. H. Steger, 222 W. 1st St., Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Olney, 158 E.

Main St., Spartanburg, S. C.; W. O. Masten, 2303 S. Main St., Winston-Salem, N. C.; T. R. Moore, 599 Westover Ave., Roanoke, Va.; G. N. Jones, 207 Glascock St., Raleigh, N. C.; W. H. Mastbrook, 105 W. Iyer St., Greensboro, N. C.; John Limbach, 70 Broad St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.; D. S. Shimp, Cummins Station, Nashville, Tenn.; O. A. King, Apt. 1, 2400 Barton Ave., Richmond, Va.; James C. Wilkinson, 230 Bay View Blvd., Portsmouth, Va.

**SIGNODE STEEL STRAPPING CO.**, 2600-2620 N. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Warehouses and Offices, Greensboro, N. C., 908 Lakeview St., Phone 6935, O. B. Shelton, Rep.; Atlanta, Ga., 113 Courtland St., S. E., A. S. Stephens, Rep.; New Orleans, La., 700 Tchoupitoulas St., P. E. Odenhahl, Rep.

**SOCONY-VACUUM OIL CO., Inc.**, Southeastern Div. Office, 1602 Baltimore Trust Bldg., Baltimore, Md. Warehouses: Union Storage Warehouse Co., 1000 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C.; Textile Warehouse Co., 511 Rhett St., Greenville, S. C.; South Atlantic Bonded Warehouse Co., Greensboro, N. C.; New South Express Lines, Columbia, S. C.; Terminal Storage Corp., 317 N. 17th St., Richmond, Va.; Taylor Transfer Co., 102 Boush St., Norfolk, Va.

**SONOCO PRODUCTS CO.**, Hartsville, S. C.

**SOUTHERN SPINDLE & FLYER CO.**, Charlotte, N. C.

**STALEY MFG. CO., A. E.**, Decatur, Ill. Sou. Offices, 1710 Rhodes-Haverty Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Wm. H. Randolph, Jr., Sou. Mgr., L. A. Dillon, Asst. Sou. Mgr., 812 Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.; Geo. A. Dean, Reprs. W. T. O'Steen, Greenville, S. C.; H. F. Taylor, Jr., Monroes, N. C.; John T. Higginbotham; H. A. Mitchell, Birmingham, Ala.

**STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO.**, Main Office and Factory, 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Greensboro Office, Guilford Bank Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.—C. W. Cain, V. A. Graff; Greenville Plant, P. O. Box 1899, Greenville, S. C.—J. J. Kaufmann, Jr., Asst. V.-Pres. and Mgr. of Sou. Divisions, H. E. Littlejohn, Davis L. Batson; Atlanta Plant, P. O. Box 1496, Atlanta, Ga.—H. Ralford Gaffney, Barney Cole, G. P. Marchichael, Ralph Ragan.

**STEIN, HALL & CO., Inc.**, 285 Madison Ave., New York City. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

**STERLING RING TRAVELER CO.**, 101 Lindsey St., Fall River, Mass. Sou. Rep., Geo. W. Walker, P. O., Box 1894, Greenville, S. C.; D. J. Quillen, P. O. Box 443, Spartanburg, S. C.

**STURTEVANT CO., B. F.**, Hyde Park, Boston, Mass. Sou. Offices, 101 Marietta St. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., C. C. Gray, Mgr.; 708 Guilford Bldg., Greensboro, N. C., W. L. Hunken, Mgr.; 708 Mills Bldg., Washington, D. C., E. N. Foss, II, Mgr.

**TERRELL MACHINE CO.**, Charlotte, N. C. E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

**TEXAS CO., THE**, New York, N. Y. District Offices, Box 901, Norfolk, Va., and Box 1722, Atlanta, Ga. Bulk plants and warehouses in all principal cities. Lubrication Engineers, H. L. Marlow, W. H. Grose, W. P. Warner, Greensboro, N. C.; W. H. Goebel, Roanoke, Va.; A. H. Bamman, Norfolk, Va.; P. H. Baker, Spartanburg, S. C.; D. L. Keys, Richmond, Va.

**TEXTILE APRON CO.**, 905 S. Main St., East Point, (Atlanta) Georgia.

**TEXTILE-FINISHING MACHINERY CO.**, Providence, R. I. Sou. Office, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

**TEXTILE SHOP, THE**, Franklin St., Spartanburg, S. C. E. J. Eaddy, Sec. and Treas.

**UNIVERSAL WINDING CO.**, Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices, Charlotte, N. C., Atlanta, Ga.

**U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO.**, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Plants Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn., and Monticello, Ga. Sou. Reprs., E. Rowell Holt, J. M. Gregg, 208 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; M. Ousley, P. O. Box 816, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. Sidney Jordan, Monticello, Ga., and L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., Monticello, Ga.

**U. S. RING TRAVELER CO.**, 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Phone 4685, 107 Elm St., Greenville, S. C.

**U. S. GUTTA PERCHA PAINT CO.**, Providence, R. I. Sou. Factory Reprs., J. S. Palmer, 1605 Woodside Nat'l Bank Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; L. K. Palmer, 1116 S. 13th St., Birmingham, Ala.; T. C. Roggenkamp, 2738 Alford Ave., Louisville, Ky.; R. R. Berry, Jr., P. O. Box 331, Union, S. C. Sou. Distributors for Barreled Sunlight, Standard Bldg. Material Co., Inc., 230 S. 31st St., Birmingham, Ala.; Campbell Coal Co., 236-240 Marietta St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Graves Paint & Glass Co., 1008 Broadway, Columbus, Ga.; Morgans, Inc., 111 W. Broad St., Savannah, Ga.; Favrot Roofing & Supply Co., P. O. Box 116, Station G, New Orleans, La.; Pritchard Pt. & Gl. Co. of Asheville, 77 Patton Ave., Asheville, N. C.; Pritchard Paint & Glass Co., 12 W. 5th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Shaw Paint & Wlpr. Co., Durham, N. C.; Gate City Paint Co., 110 N. Greene St., Greensboro, N. C.; W. E. Merritt Co., Mt. Airy, N. C.; Ideal Paint & Wlpr. Co., 115 S. Salisbury St., Raleigh, N. C.; Shaw Paint & Wlpr. Co., Southern Pines, N. C.; Vick Paint Co., 219 W. 5th St., Winston-Salem, N. C.; Atlantic Paint Co., 207 Meeting St., Charleston, S. C.; Montgomery & Crawford, Inc., Spartanburg, S. C.; Chapman Drug Co., 516 State St., Knoxville, Tenn.; The Eason-Morgan Co., 312 2nd Ave., N., Nashville, Tenn.; D. A. Hines, 316 12th St., Lynchburg, Va.; The Henry Walke Co., P. O. Box 1003, Norfolk, Va.; Bullington Paint Co., Inc., 4th and Broad Sts., Richmond, Va.; Nelson Hardware Co., 17 Campbell Ave., E., Roanoke, Va.; Baldwin Supply Co., Beckley, W. Va.; Baldwin Supply Co., Bluefield, W. Va.; Baldwin Supply Co., 518 Capitol St., Charleston, W. Va.; Southern Pine Lumber Co., 104 E. Main St., Clarksburg, W. Va.; Emmons-Hawkins Hdwe. Co., 1028 3rd Ave., Huntington, W. Va.; Baldwin Supply Co., Logan, W. Va.; W. A. Wilson & Sons, 1409-25 Main St., Wheeling, W. Va.

**VEEDER-ROOT, Inc.**, Hartford, Conn. Sou. Office, Room 231 W. Washington St., Greenville, S. C., Edwin Howard, Sou. Sales Mgr.

**VICTOR RING TRAVELER CO.**, Providence, R. I. with Sou. Office and Stock Room at 173 W. Franklin Ave., P. O. Box 842, Gastonia, N. C. Also stock room in charge of B. F. Barnes, Jr., Mgr., 1733 Inverness Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.

**VISCOSE CO.**, Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., Harry L. Dalton, Mgr.

**WAK, Inc.**, 814 S. Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C. W. A. Kennedy, Pres.

**WATSON-WILLIAMS MFG. CO.**, Millbury, Mass. Sou. Reprs., D. C. Ragan, High Point, N. C.; E. V. Wilson, Greenville, S. C.

**WHITIN MACHINE WORKS**, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Office, Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C., W. H. Porcher and R. I. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reprs., M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and M. J. Bentley, Atlanta Office.

**WHITINSVILLE SPINNING RING CO.**, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep., H. Ross Brock, LaFayette, Ga.

**WILLIAMS & SONS, I. B.**, Dover, N. H. Sales Reprs., C. C. Withington, 710 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; R. A. Brand, 203 Latta Arcade, Charlotte, N. C.; P. B. Ralford, 188 Washington Lane, Concord, N. C.

**WINDLE & CO., J. H.**, 231 S. Main St., Providence, R. I.

**WOLF, JACQUES & CO.**, Passiac, N. J. Sou. Reprs., C. R. Bruning, 306 S. Chapman St., Greensboro, N. C.; G. W. Searell, Jefferson Apts., 501 E. 5th St., Chattanooga, Tenn.

**WYTHEVILLE WOOLEN MILLS, Inc.**, Wytheville, Va. Sou. Reprs., Charlotte Supply Co., Charlotte, N. C.; Montgomery & Crawford Co., Inc., Spartanburg, S. C.; Sullivan Hardware Co., Anderson, S. C.; Southern Belting Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Russell A. Singleton, Jackson, Miss., and Dallas, Tex.; Proximity Mercantile, Greensboro, N. C.

## Administration Blamed for Little Business Row

(Continued from Page 10)

was due to the fact that there were about a half-dozen people in the room whom the chairman himself admitted and so stated to the audience that they wanted to get their pictures in the papers.

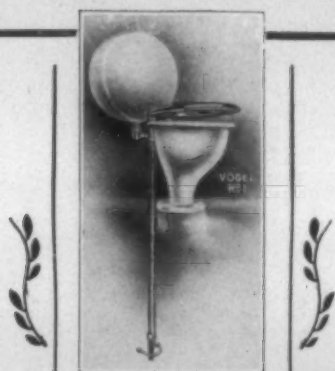
"So in view of these facts I am unable to understand why such a report should come from Washington as has been published in the different papers, unless the reporters were handpicked as was the chairman—the man from Chicago.

"Going further I will state so far as our group was concerned, we made it clear all along that there was nothing to be reported until we were finished and we all watched constantly to see if there were any reporters in the room. About every 30 minutes the temporary chairman as well as the permanent chairman would announce that we wanted nothing published until we were all through.

"Mr. Sells of Dallas, who was the other delegate from Gaston County, I am sure will agree that this statement is correct and I am sure that every other business man in the entire group will agree that it is true so far as our group is concerned—and I have every reason to believe from the resolutions that were presented to the general meeting that everybody tried to do a good job. Personally I fully believe that these resolutions were so contrary to the wishes of the administration that the unjust publicity we got was bound to have come from that source."



## VOGEL FROST-PROOF CLOSETS



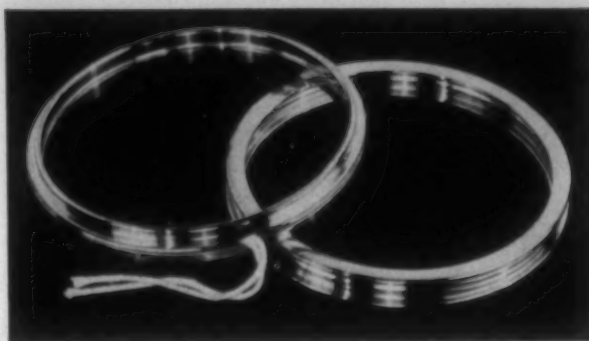
### *have a Perfect Record*

IN the twenty-eight years we have been manufacturing **VOGEL** Frost-Proof Closets there is no record of one ever freezing when properly installed. And during this time they have built up an amazing reputation for durability and economy.

Sold by Plumbers Everywhere

**JOSEPH A. VOGEL COMPANY**  
Wilmington, Del. St. Louis, Mo.

**VOGEL** *Products*  
PATENTED



### Better finish — better START

New production methods put such a high polish on **DIAMOND FINISH** rings that starting new rings has become a simple matter. After a brief wearing-in, they permit maximum speeds considerably greater than were practical with the worn rings they replace. To increase production, install **DIAMOND FINISH**.

**WHITINSVILLE (MASS.)**

**SPINNING RING CO.**  
*Makers of Spinning and Twister Rings since 1873*

Southern Representative: H. ROSS BROCK, Lafayette, Georgia

Mid-West Representative: ALBERT R. BREEN, 80 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago

## Books That Will Help You With Your Problems

### "Clark's Weave Room Calculations"

BY W. A. GRAHAM CLARK

*Textile Expert of U. S. Tariff Commission*

Second edition. Completely revised and enlarged. A practical treatise of cotton yarn and cloth calculations for the weave room. Price, \$3.00.

### "Practical Loom Fixing" (Fourth Edition)

BY THOMAS NELSON

Completely revised and enlarged to include chapters on Rayon Weaving and Rayon Looms. Price, \$1.25.

### "Carding and Spinning"

BY GEO. F. IVEY

A practical book on Carding and Spinning. Price, \$1.00.

### "Cotton Mill Processes and Calculations"

BY D. A. TOMPKINS

Third edition. Completely revised. An elementary text book for the use of textile schools and home study. Illustrated throughout. Price, \$2.00.

### "Remedies for Dyehouse Troubles"

BY WM. C. DODSON, B.E.

A book dealing with just that phase of dyeing which constitutes the day's work of the average mill dyer. Price, \$1.50.

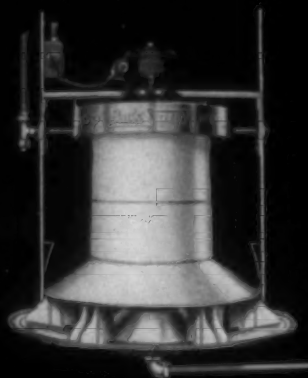
### "Cotton Spinners Companion"

BY I. C. NOBLE

A handy and complete reference book. Vest size, Price 75c.

Published By

**Clark Publishing Company**  
Charlotte, N. C.



HIGH DUTY



PSYCHROSTAT



CENTRIFUGAL

There's a lot of difference  
between a high-posted cotton spinning room in Georgia,  
a low-posted worsted combing room in Maine,  
and a rayon weave room in Virginia.

Cure-all humidifying systems — built for  
the "average room" — sometimes prove  
satisfactory, often they fail.



TURBO ATOMIZERS



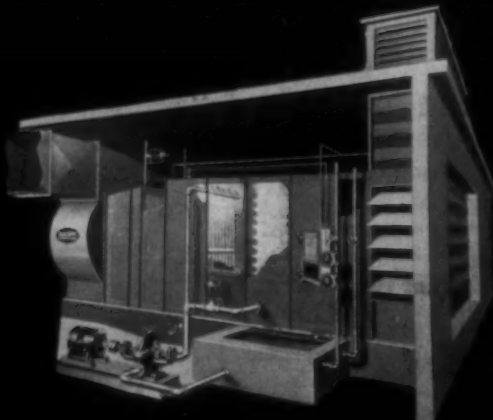
AUTOMATIC AIRCHANGER

A product for every need and  
locality. Superior design. Best  
materials and workmanship.  
Exclusive automatic control  
with the ParkSpray Psychrostat.

# PARKS

*Certified* CLIMATE

means the right system for your mill.  
Any one of these types to select from.  
We recommend the type you need.



CENTRAL  
STATION

**PARKS-CRAMER CO • FITCHBURG, MASS. • CHARLOTTE, N. C.**

INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCI  
AL SERVICE  
BOX 711  
CHAPEL HILL N C DEC 38 R